

THE TIMES
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THE TIMES

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Universities' 7% deal to be vetoed

Lecturers are next in line for pay curb

By John O'Leary, Education Correspondent

UNIVERSITY lecturers seem certain to become the next victims of the government's attempt to contain public-sector pay, which last week saw top civil servants' increases restricted to 4 per cent.

A negotiating committee which has not been convened for four years will meet on Thursday to vote on a 7 per cent deal agreed between vice-chancellors and the Association of University Teachers. Ministers are already holding back £24 million from universities' budgets, pending an acceptable agreement.

The deal, struck ten weeks ago, has run into opposition from the Treasury, which wants a greater proportion of academics' pay to be performance-related, and from the education department, which fears that some universities cannot afford it. Some vice-chancellors indicated when negotiations began that they could not raise salaries by more than 2 per cent without incurring deficits.

The agreement would have

given all university academics a 6 per cent rise, leaving 1 per cent of the pay bill to be distributed locally later in the year. A working party on performance-related pay has been established by the vice-chancellors and the association, although ministers are concerned that its terms of reference are too loose to make it effective.

Under normal circumstances, university pay settlements are ratified by letter. For the past three years ministers have exercised influence by holding back an amount to ensure that a growing share of the pay bill is allocated at local discretion.

The decision to call a formal meeting of civil servants, vice-chancellors and union representatives indicates the government's determination to restrict not only the shape, but also the size of the settlement. Vice-chancellors fear that a veto will reflect the tightness of this summer's public-spending negotiations, regardless of the government's pay policy.

Vice-chancellors and the teachers' association are so alarmed by Thursday's meeting that they are to hold a joint briefing to put the case for their settlement. Both sides have been campaigning for a pay-review body equivalent to the one established last year for school teachers.

Jack Straw, Labour's education spokesman, said: "There is no doubt that the government is operating a surreptitious pay policy to keep rises below 4 per cent. In the universities' case, ministers have made it clear that they want to break up national pay bargaining, although there is an overwhelming case for a pay-review body."

Paul Correll, an assistant general secretary of the association, said: "Everyone assumes that the committee has been summoned because the government is unhappy with the settlement. If they try to reduce the value of the settlement, this will be quite different from top people's pay because the figure was arrived at with a clear understanding of what universities could afford."

The committee last met informally in 1988, and has

been convened only three times in ten years. Government intervention will be a blow for campus industrial relations, which were returning to normal after the imposition of a 7.4 per cent pay rise for last year.

The association has drawn up contingency plans for action if the deal is vetoed. Polytechnic lecturers, who are joining the university system, have also threatened industrial action in support of their claim for a 12.5 per cent increase.

Since making the agreement, vice-chancellors have told the government that they need an additional £450 million to run the universities. This would include £165 million to raise pay to levels competitive with other industries and with overseas universities. At present, professors average £32,000 and some junior lecturers are paid less than £13,000.

The decision to curb university lecturers' pay is in line with pressure on all spending departments to keep pay settlements in line with inflation, currently at 3.9 per cent (Jill Sherman writes).

The government is expected to set out its policy on public-sector pay on Tuesday when MPs debate the prime minister's decision to limit the increase in their own allowances to 9.8 per cent.

Sources close to the Treasury said that every effort was now being made to contain public expenditure by constraining public-sector wage settlements. "There is definitely an idea that they should be kept as near to inflation as possible," one Westminster source said.

Last week the prime minister rejected recommendations from the Top Salaries Pay Review Body that 2,000 civil servants, judges and generals should have an average increase of 20 per cent. Instead they were given only 4 per cent in the first year.

With the public-sector deficit at £28 billion ministers opted to give a clear lead at the expense of senior public servants, whose pay had slipped badly behind the private sector in the seven years since the last review.

Police pay dispute, page 2
Does vote, page 7



Out in front: Mansell jumps for joy on the winner's rostrum

Crowd mobs Mansell triumph

By John Goodbody
SPORTS NEWS
CORRESPONDENT

AMID amazing jubilation, Nigel Mansell became the most successful British Formula One driver in history yesterday when he won the Grand Prix at Silverstone, but was then mobbed in his car by spectators who invaded the track, endangering themselves and the drivers.

Mansell's victory in the British Grand Prix by 39 seconds was his 28th GP success, beating the 27 of Jackie Stewart, and his seventh triumph this season. He now leads the world championship by 36 points from Riccardo Patrese, his Williams-Renault team-mate, who was again second.

After Mansell received the chequered flag at the end of the 59 laps, members of the 150,000 crowd, waving flags and banners, climbed over the crash barriers, raced past marshalls and swarmed onto the track to salute the British driver. They surrounded Mansell's car as he drove round on his victory lap, waving a Union Jack.

The British driver, celebrating his fourth British Grand Prix win, was engulfed by hundreds of his supporters and forced to stop. He said: "I was worried about getting back to the pits. I was picked up and thrown up in the air."

"The marshalls and police had to rescue me. I have never experienced anything like it in my career." He was forced to leave his car behind as he was bundled into a Silverstone incident vehicle.

Mansell finished in 1 hour 25 minutes 42.991 seconds, an average speed of 134.109 mph. Briton Martin Brundle, in a Benetton Ford, was third for the second successive Grand Prix. The defending champion, Ayrton Senna, was forced to retire.

On his chances for securing his first world title, Mansell said: "Having been so close in 1986 and been robbed with 16 laps to go, I am not going to count anything until it is certain."

● Plane crash: Two men were killed last night when their light plane crashed at Kidlington as it tried to avoid a helicopter shuttling spectators from Silverstone. Their names had not been released last night.

Supercharged fans, page 30

Donaldson to retire as Master of Rolls

By Frances Gibb
LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

LORD Donaldson of Lynton, Master of the Rolls, is to retire in September after ten years as head of the civil division of the Court of Appeal.

His retirement on September 30, six days before his seventy-second birthday, will be the second departure from the topmost ranks of the judiciary this year and clears the way for a new generation of judges in the most senior judicial post. Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, retired in April.

Lord Donaldson's departure comes after a decade of administrative reform in which he swept away many of the traditional practices and speeded up hearings.

His most likely successors are Lord Justice Woolf, who chaired the enquiry into the Strangeways riots, and Lord Justice Bingham, now chairing the enquiry into the collapsed Bank of Credit and Commerce International.

Yesterday Lord Donaldson said that he was proud of what he had achieved to cut delays in the Court of Appeal, but criticised the lack of action by the Lord Chancellor's department to provide either more justices of appeal or a system of "leave to appeal" to act as a filter. "I wish I were handing things to my successor in better shape," he said.

Of his achievements he singled out modernisation of the Court of Appeal, with the reduction in costs, although hearings "still cost the earth".

Era of change, page 2
Leading article, page 13

Jackson finally endorses Clinton

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN NEW YORK

ON THE eve of the Democratic convention, opening in New York today, Bill Clinton, the Democratic presidential candidate, and Al Gore, the Tennessee senator who is his new running mate, finally received the important endorsement of the Rev Jesse Jackson.

The late endorsement by the radical black civil rights leader and last serious potential troublemaker on the Clinton campaign trail ensured a triumphant return for the candidate to New York, a city which gave him the roughest ride of his primary campaign.

In contrast, Rose Perot, the undeclared independent candidate, damaged his standing with the potentially critical black electorate by making remarks to a black conference at the weekend that were seen as patronising and insensitive. Mr Clinton and Mr Gore received standing ovations from the same audience.

"Reverend Jackson's endorsement is clearly an expression of unity and commitment for bringing a new generation of leadership to the United States," Mr Clinton said in a statement. His

New polls showed that after months of being firmly in third place, Mr Clinton has finally caught up with both President Bush and Mr Perot and has started erasing his negative public image. The coming week is seen as crucial for the Democrats in an election year that offers them their best chance of recapturing the White House since 1976. The convention will be Mr Clinton's best opportunity before November to recast a public persona battered by allegations of adultery, draft evasion and dishonesty. And it is the party's chance to shake off its image of division, big-spending and subversion.

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Jackson: endorsement boosts campaign
Delegates gather, page 10
Tammany's ghosts, page 12

UN delivers supplies to starving suburb

FROM HUGH PAIN OF REUTERS IN SARAJEVO

THE guns fell silent and the people of Dobrinja poured out of their houses into the sunshine yesterday to greet the United Nations trucks. They smiled and waved and were grateful, but the welcome for the first food convoy to reach them since April was subdued, because the 45,000 people of this suburb southwest of Sarajevo know their ordeal is not over yet.

Muslim, Croat and Serb alike, they have been trapped for 71 days by a constant barrage of mortars and gunfire as anti-government Serb fighters try to reduce their district as a prelude to controlling the city as a whole.

The 12 trucks, escorted by

eight armoured personnel carriers and eight carloads of the world's media, brought 120 tonnes of desperately needed food and medical supplies into Dobrinja after both sides agreed to a half-day truce.

The vehicles headed along silent roads littered with shell cases and broken electricity cables. Not a roof was intact as we passed; house after house was burnt out or wrecked beyond rebuilding. Schools, shops, the post office, playgrounds, all had

Continued on page 16, col 3

Siege lifted, page 9
Letters, page 3
Leading article, page 13

High-life synod shelves plan for high-fibre diet

By Ruth Gledhill
RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

SOMEWHERE between their lunch of soup, roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, and apple pie, and their four-course dinner, members of the General Synod of the Church of England were accused yesterday of over-eating.

The attack was made by a vicar's wife who accused them of "pigging themselves" at the expense of churchgoers' pockets. But, rather than debate her motion for alternative high-fibre meals, the synod decided to appoint a working party to consider future menus.

Unrepentant, they went on to sit down last night to a four-course dinner of smoked salmon paté, chicken Kiev, charlotte russe and cheese and biscuits. Many headed for the bar afterwards for a stiff gin.

Janet Vout, who represents Sheffield at the general synod, meeting in York,

has put down a motion calling on the synod to "regret the over-abundant provision of food". She wants a "more modest menu" at future sessions. But synod members commended York University's attempt to feed the 500. They said yesterday they needed the three-course lunches, four-course dinners and full cooked breakfasts supplied on the university campus to cope with the boredom and frustration of the four-day meeting.

Mrs Vout, a chaplain's assistant at Rotherham district general hospital and wife of the vicar of Clifton, Rotherham, is objecting partly on the ground of cost.

This morning, Sir Douglas Lovelock, First Church Estates Commissioner, will ask Anglicans to double their giving to 5 per cent of net income in the light of the church's financial situation. The church commissioners are cutting their contributions to diocesan funds

because their investment income has been hit by the recession. Many dioceses have cut clergy jobs.

This afternoon the synod will be asked to cut the number of annual sessions from three to two, although the session in York will remain. According to a report to be debated today, one day of a synod meeting in London costs £18,250, compared with £17,185 in York. Dropping one London meeting would save about £70,000.

Of 560 synod members, about 500 stay on campus. Their dioceses pay £22 for bed and breakfast, £6.50 for lunch and £9 for dinner.

Mrs Vout said that she found the amount of food eaten by synod members embarrassing. Of the church members who ultimately foot the bill, she added: "I know many of them are poor."

Continued on page 16, col 1

TODAY IN THE TIMES

REVOLTINGLY FRENCH



Parisian students are rebelling against the spirit of 1968
Life & Times
Page 1

MADLY ENGLISH



The peaceful pastures of Wodehousian eccentricity are being ploughed with a sharper blade
Life & Times
Page 3

THE TIMES

Sales of *The Times* rose strongly against the market trend last month, according to figures from the Audit Bureau of Circulation. *The Independent*, *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Guardian* each lost roughly 12,000 copies in June, with *The Independent* down by over 3 per cent to 374,000. *The Times* rose by 1,500 to 390,000. The paper's market share has risen against all these rivals compared with the same month last year.

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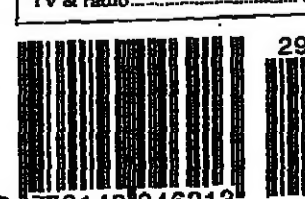
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Judiciary to continue pioneering work in making system more 'user friendly'

Donaldson's exit heralds era of youth and change

BY FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

LORD Donaldson of Lynton's announcement today that he will retire in September as Master of the Rolls completes a clean sweep in the judicial top ranks, bringing in a new generation of judges committed on a range of issues to breaking with the past.

Lord Lane, who worked alongside Lord Donaldson, heading the Court of Appeal's other (criminal) division, was succeeded in April as Lord Chief Justice by Lord Taylor of Gossforth.

Lord Taylor, 62, is pledged to creating a "user-friendly" judiciary and has already launched an unprecedented era of openness.

The other top post, the head of the Chancery division, is now held by Lord Justice Nicholas, 59, who took over as vice-chancellor when Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson was elevated to the House of Lords.

Lord Justice Woolf, the most hotly tipped contender for Master of the Rolls, and Lord Justice Bingham, who is second favourite, are regarded as on the liberal wing of the profession. They are both relaxed about the prospect of solicitors being allowed into the higher courts and regard the present restrictions as illogical and indefensible.

Lord Justice Woolf, 59, is widely held to be an outstanding, open-minded and approachable judge who has floated a range of reforms to the civil justice system. He was Treasury counsel for five years and the government's chief mouthpiece in the civil courts before becoming a High Court judge at only 45. In his judgments he emerged as the champion of the individual against an overweening bureaucracy.

He wants a director of civil proceedings to champion the rights of individuals in bringing important public law test cases. He would also like to

see the convention on human rights incorporated into UK law and a new tribunal set up to deal with environment cases.

Lord Justice Bingham, also 59, whose report on the BCCI affair is due in two weeks, is regarded as a judicial high-flyer whose style is old-fashioned, elegant courtesy. His views, though, are distinctly modern: he shocked his colleagues when the government proposed its shake-up of the legal profession in 1989 as the first judge to speak out in favour.

The greatest threat to the Bar, he said then, was not the green paper but "the profession's reaction to it". Nor, like the present Lord Chief Justice, is he bothered about wigs.

Taking over from Lord Donaldson, however, is a far cry from succeeding Lord Lane. Lord Donaldson, in his ten years, has been the most open and approachable of the senior judges and was always prepared to deal directly with the press.

Although in recent months the workload of the Court of Appeal's civil division has risen and delays again increased, he is acknowledged to have transformed the running of that court and put it on to a modern footing.

He broke new ground by computerising the administration of the appeal system: in court he ended traditional time-wasting practices by cutting down on oral speeches and bringing in the "skeleton arguments" that counsel must submit in advance of trial.

He also insisted on judgments being supplied to court reporters: most of these are now "handed down" rather than read out to save time.

In court, where he is known for sucking boiled sweets with his wig at an angle, he can be short with counsel who do not come to the point. Some of



Time to relax: Lord Donaldson and his wife Dame Mary at home yesterday

them criticise him for cutting legal argument short and jumping to conclusions.

A commercial law expert by background, he was called to the Bar in 1946, became a QC in 1961 and was appointed to the Queen's bench division of the High Court in 1966.

From 1971 to 1974 he presided over the then Conservative government's ill-fated National Industrial Relations Court (NIRC), earning such nicknames as "Black Jack" and the judge with the "fastest gun in the West".

Michael Foot, who as employment secretary shut down the court, said that he had a "trigger-happy judicial finger".

He returned to the High Court and criminal trial duties, and in 1976 presided at the trial of the Maguire Seven.

In 1979 he was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal. It was felt that political prejudice had delayed promotion. Three years later he succeeded Lord Denning as Master of the Rolls.

Despite prompting predictable press opprobrium when

he defended the outgoing Lord Lane recently, he has earned respect and admiration for his clear judgments.

In a decision last Friday he and two other judges held that the courts could overrule the wishes of an anorexic 16-year-old girl who wanted to be allowed to starve herself.

But it is for his work in bringing court procedures and practices into the twentieth century that he is most likely to go down in legal history.

Donaldson retires, page 1
Leading article, page 13

War crime trials may begin this year

BY STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

FIRST prosecutions under the controversial war crimes legislation could begin within the next nine months. Figures from the Home Office show that the government has set aside more than £12 million to be spent during the present financial year on preparing and starting court cases.

The cost of the war crimes enquiry will rise from little more than £1.2 million for 1991-2 to £12.9 million this financial year as large sums are set aside for the first time for what could be protracted and intricate criminal proceedings.

Last week Lord Ferrers, Home Office minister, said in a parliamentary reply that 92 suspected war criminals living in Britain had been identified and were being investigated with a view to prosecution. The minister told the Lords that he could not say when the cases might begin and that decisions on prosecutions would be made by the Director of Public Prosecutions or the Lord Advocate.

An 18-man police team based at Scotland Yard has been carrying out investigations for a year. The unit, led by Det Supt Eddie Bathgate, of the Yard's international and organised crime branch, has sent officers to Russia, Belorussia, Israel and Australia.

The Home Office figures show that substantial budget increases have been made for the war crimes enquiry to include costs of the Crown Prosecution Service, the Lord Chancellor's department, the legal aid system in England and Wales and the Crown Office in Scotland. All these departments would be involved in preparing and presenting a case although a Home Office spokesman said that the increases did not necessarily mean that prosecutions were imminent.

The £12.95 million budget includes £2.5 million for the prosecution service, £1.08 million for the Crown Office, £1.9 million for possible court costs and £5.3 million for legal aid. The cases may all be heard in an English court. Police costs would total £1.65 million.

Police chiefs may sue over pay rise

BY STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

NEGOTIATORS for the country's top police officers meet today in London to consider their position in view of the government's announcement last week on pay increases for senior officials. The Association of Chief Police Officers, covering nearly 300 senior officers including chief constables, is considering legal action if it cannot get a settlement worth up to 10 per cent for some officers.

For the past year the association has been co-operating with the employers' side, including the Home Office and local authorities, in a working party to find a pay structure that recognises the responsibilities of senior officers and brings them closer to the level of top local authority officers.

The working party was part of the 1991-2 pay award.

Comparisons between police pay and the salaries of civilian officials show that officers are thousands of

pounds worse off although their civilian counterparts manage far smaller budgets and staff and have fewer responsibilities. The association's negotiators have been working towards an agreement giving a 7 per cent increase to all police ranks this year plus a further 2.5 per cent to 3 per cent for some chief constables and deputy chief constables.

Chances of a settlement have been delayed pending an announcement from the government on the top people's salary review. There is also concern that employers might sanction an increase of only 7 per cent and argue that any other decisions should await the Sheehy enquiry into police pay and conditions.

The police negotiators may argue that the new enquiry should not interfere with this year's negotiations.

Lecturers' pay vetoed, page 1

Crop circle hoaxers go flat out for prize

THE cream of Britain's crop circle hoaxers did battle over the weekend displaying their craft in a bid to win £3,000 for the best fake. In a competition organised by landowner Edward Dashwood, a dozen teams worked through Saturday night and Sunday morning on fields hired out for the event in West Wye, Wiltshire.

They used baseball bats, pipes, ladders and planks to forge their work but the most unusual tool was a three-foot Pyrenean mountain dog called Yeti trained to pull a plank to flatten the corn. But on his big night he was overcome with excitement and fell asleep.

Mr Dashwood confessed his interest was not scientific. "I'm doing it to try to stop them invading during the night and ruining my crops. We had a couple of circles last year and I'm fed up with it. The farm manager tracked down one of the groups and, over a pint, they told him

they'd been paid by one of the television companies to make it. They don't do loads of damage. It's everyone who tramps on it afterwards," he said.

The list of boffins at the contest included Professor Igor Rokitsky from the Ukrainian Institute of Geophysics. He will also attend the first international crop circle conference in Winchester, Hampshire, later this week.

Lining up with the hoaxers was physicist Dr Robin Allan who fooled most circle experts last year with his effort in Wiltshire, despite leaving two bits of string as a clue. Attacking one theory held by true believers, Dr Allan said: "If little green men really did want to come down to earth and make fools of us they'd run for government, not do this."

Winners were a three-man team from the Westland Group in Yeovil, Somerset, led by Adrian Dexter, 27.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sir Marcus defends MP committee rule

The row over removing long-standing Tory MPs from Commons select committees took another twist last night as Sir Marcus Fox, chairman of the committee of selection, vigorously defended the rule change.

The new and unwritten rule to bar candidates who have served on committees for more than three parliaments was used to block the re-election of Nicholas Winterton, Conservative MP for Macclesfield, to the all-party health committee, which he chaired in the last parliament.

Sir Marcus insisted that the Tories had introduced a new rule in the interests of fairness so that Conservative MPs should have served continuously on select committees since 1992.

Sir Marcus, Tory MP for Shipley, also defended the chairman of the 1922 backbench general election committee, which he chaired in the last parliament. "These are not whips' rules. They are rules of the House," he said. "These are the rules of the House and they are not to be made room for other people," he said.

"It is misleading and mischief-making to suggest we have been got at by the whips."

Mr Winterton nevertheless accused Sir Marcus of succumbing to the whips' persuasion. "No one has ever heard of a 12-year rule before."

Boy, 5, goes missing

Police asked for help last night to trace a five-year-old boy missing for more than 30 hours after his parents allowed two male friends to take him for a drive. Mark Brooks went for a ride in a transit van with the two men on Saturday morning but did not return to his home in Crewe, Cheshire, later in the day as expected. Police emphasised that the trip was with the consent of Mark's parents, who knew the two men, but his failure to return after such a long period had given rise to his anxiety. "They left to go just locally. We have checked everywhere they might have gone but have found no trace of them," a police spokesman said. "We just do not know where they are and it is extremely worrying." He appealed to the two men or anyone who spots the green transit van, registration KRE 432V, to contact police at Crewe.

Woman molested

A woman was molested in her bed by a prowler while her semi-paralysed boy friend lay helplessly alongside her. The attack happened in the couple's bungalow at Market Lavington, Wiltshire, early on Saturday. The woman's boy friend was unable to help her because of a car accident that had left him with severely restricted movement. Devises police said: "The intruder put his hand on the top of her legs. She awoke and was frightened out of her wits. The man was crouched by the bed, just inches away from her. He then crawled out of the bedroom into another room in the bungalow and turned on the light. He returned to the doorway, said nothing and wandered back out again." The intruder was described as 5ft 6in tall, of slim to medium build and possibly wearing a dark shell suit.

Bride's mother shot

A bride's mother and three guests were hit by shotgun pellets yesterday after a traditional pre-wedding ritual at Eskra, Co. Tyrone, went wrong. The shotgun, which was meant to be fired over the car taking Claire Evine, the bride, to church, accidentally fired as she was posing for photographs just before she was about to get in the car. Carbridge pellets ricocheted off tiles in the kitchen and hit Mary Devine and guests Patrick and Anna Groogan and Margaret Wilson, all from Omagh, below the knees. All four were taken to hospital and missed the wedding ceremony. Before going on to the reception the bride and her husband Francis Gallagher visited the injured in Tyrone county hospital in Omagh.

Jail sentence review

Sir Nicholas Lyell, the attorney-general, is asking for a review of the five-year jail sentence passed on Susan Christie, the soldier who was jailed for the manslaughter of Penny McAllister, her army lover's wife. Sir Nicholas has applied to the Northern Ireland Court of Appeal seeking leave to have her prison sentence reviewed, his London office confirmed last night. A jury at Downpatrick Crown Court last month cleared Christie, 23, formerly of the UDR, of murder.

Laura chickenpox alert

Laura Davies, pictured above in high spirits as she recovers from a liver and bowel transplant, has been confined to her ward in Pittsburgh Children's Hospital after a nurse who had been working in the ward became ill with chickenpox. Doctors gave an immunisation injection to the four-year-old from Eccles, Greater Manchester, whose ability to fight infection has been reduced by anti-infection drugs. They will know in about two weeks whether or not she has the disease. Katie Doyle, a spokeswoman for the North Western Regional Health Authority, said: "So far she is showing no sign of it. She had a slight temperature on Friday but that disappeared. She might be incubating it and obviously chickenpox would be dangerous because her immune system is depressed by the drugs."

Kinnocks happy to go

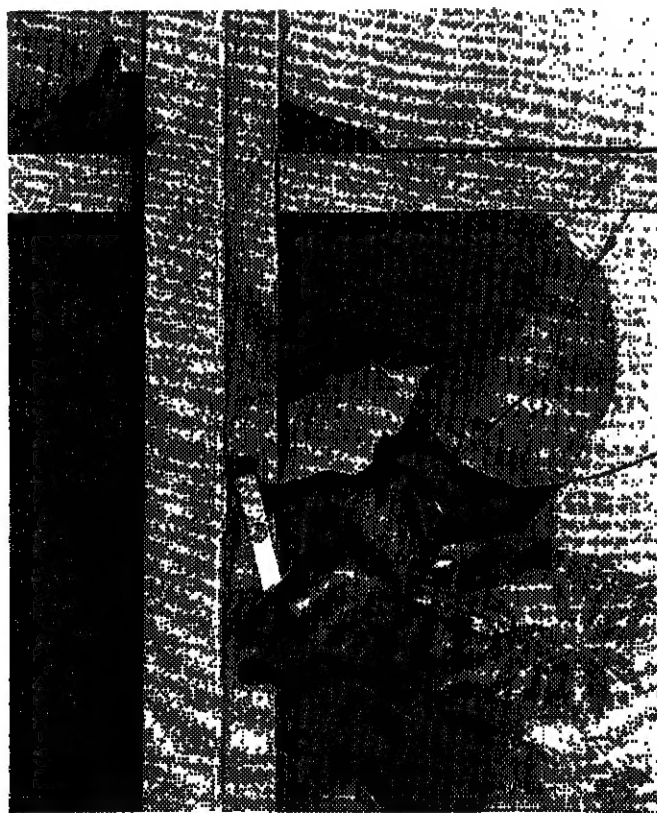
Glenys Kinnock says she never imagined herself living at 10 Downing Street and is not sorry that her husband, who has "given enough", is to be replaced as Labour leader. She says her husband will also be relieved to hand power to someone else next weekend. In an interview in *Woman* magazine, Mrs Kinnock says she was far more affected by Labour's election defeat than her husband. She cried but he did not. "I've been amazed by his inner strength. I thought I knew him so well, but the courage he's shown has really astonished me." Mrs Kinnock says there is life after an election and they plan to enjoy it. "It is a relief not to be the focus of attention. I now feel I can get on with my life." The Kinnocks have just moved into a new home in Ealing, west London.

Peter Riddell, page 12

War newsletter closes

Dick Sweetland has published the last issue of his servicemen's newsletter. 45 years after it was born on the front line shortly after the D-Day landings in Normandy, the Shells whistled overhead when Lance Corporal Sweetland produced the first sheet of news from the BBC and gossip for Devonshire Regiment. Throughout the battalion's campaign Mr Sweetland, 72, of Sidmouth, Devon, produced up to 50 copies a day of the newsletter, christened *The Swede-basher*. After the war he kept it going, keeping in touch with veterans all over the country. Mr Sweetland, who received the British Empire Medal in 1987 for his services to the regiment, says he is too old to carry on. The Imperial War Museum has copies of all 153 post-war issues.

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Gundog rivals 'run gossip campaign against dead owner'

BY HELEN JOHNSTONE

MEMBERS of the gundog community have been branded cowards and poor losers for accusing the winner of a top gamekeepers' award of cheating.

Claire O'Brien-Gray, 34, found dead last month of gunshot wounds, had been singled out in a vicious campaign by a minority of rival gundog enthusiasts, according to the latest issue of *Shooting Times*. The enthusiasts accused her of breaching the rules at The Shooting Times Gundog Weekend in Windsor in April. Mrs O'Brien-Gray won a trophy at the event, presented by Roland Wiseman, the Queen's deputy head ranger at Windsor.

Anger over the allegations

has intensified since Mrs O'Brien-Gray's body was found in the garden of her cottage at Sir James Scott's Rotherfield Park estate at Alton, Hampshire, where she lived with her husband, Michael Gray, a gamekeeper.

Police, who found a 12-bore shotgun near by, believe there are no suspicious circumstances and are not seeking anyone in connection with the death. But her demise has provoked the *Shooting Times*, the competition's organisers, to reveal that in the weeks after the contest, other members of the gundog fraternity had telephoned to accuse her of cheating.

They said she had entered a dog that had previously se-

cured field trials awards and should, therefore, have been disbarred from running in the gamekeepers' test.

An editorial in the magazine says it is time to put the record straight. The editor, Tim O'Nions, said that Mrs O'Brien-Gray fairly won the test at Windsor with her favourite dog, a black Labrador called Kilmore Brandy.

Unable to contain his own "bloody anger", Mr O'Nions, who had met Mrs O'Brien-Gray for the first time at the event's prize-giving, had decided to use the magazine's comment section to express his feelings.

He wrote: "Claire's death is made all the more difficult to accept because of the actions of a selfish and ultimately divisive minority acting within the world of field trials and working tests."

"She had, they alleged, breached the rules and was, in effect, a cheat."

"There is no suggestion whatsoever that these unfounded allegations played any part in Claire's decision that life had become too much to bear, but I am determined to set the record straight."

"In accordance with the rules, Claire and her dog had every right to be running in the test. But what concerns me most is the way this surface has brought to the surface the worst elements in what should be a fun sport."

He said that within the gundog community there was a small minority who patently ran dogs not for enjoyment, but solely to win. "They are people who whinge routinely after each test trial. They begrudge the successes of others and do our sport untold damage." They had spread "like wildfire" the rumours about Mrs O'Brien-Gray.

Mrs O'Brien-Gray began competing in tests and trials seriously about seven years ago. The Windsor win followed closely on the heels of two other minor awards. Her husband has vowed to run Kilmore Brandy in future field trials in her memory.

Yesterday, Hampshire police headquarters confirmed that Mr Gray had found his wife's body on June 27. An inquest was recently opened by the North Hampshire coroner and was immediately adjourned until August for further enquiries.



Walk on: three of the 15,000, many in fancy dress, who joined the Cadbury's Strollerthon through central London yesterday, with celebrities including the actress Susannah York and the entertainer Danny La Rue, to help to raise £500,000 for Save the Children

Great war veterans honour the fallen

FROM TOM WALKER IN BRUSSELS

AT A ceremony yesterday marking the 75th anniversary of the battle of Passchendaele, Earl Haig, son of Field Marshall Douglas Haig, said he had no doubt that his father had been correct to continue the war of attrition on the western front.

Lord Haig, standing beneath the Menin gate in Ypres, five miles from the Passchendaele ridge where German resistance finally cracked in October 1917, said: "Although some historians say it goes down as a great waste of life, it was the only way out for us to win the war." Nearly 250,000 British lives were lost in the battle. The names of 55,000 whose bodies were never found are engraved beneath the soaring archways of the gate.

Lord Haig, who as a second lieutenant in the Royal Scots Greys was captured at Dunkirk in 1940, said he was deeply moved by yesterday's ceremony. The band of the Queen's Own Highlanders from Münster in Germany played *Abide With Me*, before the British Legion handed six new silver bugles to the Ypres fire brigade so that it can continue to play the *Last Post* beneath the gate every evening at 8.

British Legion veterans wept as the *Last Post* was played yesterday. Earlier, 16 British veterans of the first world war, several of whom had fought at Passchendaele, sat out a torrential downpour during a service at the Tyne Cot cemetery overlooking the Flemish plain. The thunder took many minds back to the grim conditions of 1917.

"It was terrible. You can't help thinking about it every night," Charlie Young said, remembering his days as a 17-year-old Norris gunner in the Queen's Royal West Surrey regiment. "The Germans gave us a right pasting." Still sprightly, he talked of his present battle, to persuade his vicar in Carshalton, southwest London, to move a war memorial cross from the churchyard to outside the local football ground. "I think people should be able to see it," he said.

After the service an RAF helicopter flew low overhead, dropping a red cloud of British Legion petals. The helicopter had replaced a Hercules transporter, diverted for aid work in Sarajevo.

Brothers' appeal may be unopposed

BY STEWART TENDLER CRIME CORRESPONDENT

THE appeal today of two brothers convicted of the murder of a Cardiff sex shop manager seven years ago is unlikely to be opposed by the Crown Prosecution Service, it is believed.

The case of Paul and Wayne Darvell could prove to be the latest appeal to embarrass the police. Three South Wales officers have been suspended after an investigation by Devon and Cornwall detectives and a further four were suspended after a second enquiry not directly linked to the murder.

The Darvell appeal judges will be led by Lord Taylor, the new Lord Chief Justice. Evidence from electro-static document analysis (Eeda) of confession notes is likely to be given. Other doubts have been raised by the recording of police notes in notebooks not issued until six months after the two were arrested.

The brothers, now in their 20s, were arrested after the murder of Sandra Phillips. Wayne Darvell allegedly confessed that he had seen his brother commit the murder. A campaign on behalf of the brothers suggested that Wayne had a history of confessing to things he had not done and blaming his brother.



Flying model: a carving of Pilot Officer Prune, the wartime character drawn by Bill Hooper, being inspected by John Black, chairman of the Guild of Aviation Artists' exhibition, which opened yesterday at the Carisbrook Gallery, central London

Pierpoint 'died with a clear conscience'

BY TIM JONES

BRITAIN'S busiest hangman this century, Albert Pierpoint, died on Friday in peaceful retirement at the age of 87, after a career in which he dispatched 433 men and 17 women before retiring and then coming to oppose capital punishment.

He was a "perfect gentleman" who died with a clear conscience, according to the owner of the nursing home where he spent his last days. It may be small consolation to the relatives of those found guilty of the ultimate crime to learn that in retirement Mr Pierpoint set himself totally against capital punishment although he did not brood over what he had done.

When not visiting his clients in their death cells to determine the length of rope and the height of the drop from the gallows necessary for an efficient hanging, Mr Pierpoint enjoyed singing, old-time waltzing and walking. A dapper figure in his working days, he liked to cut a dash in his immaculate suit and trilby hat.

His busiest time came soon after the end of the war when he travelled to Germany to hang 27 war criminals in one day.

Shortly before retiring in 1956 he put his noose around the neck of Ruth Ellis, the last female to be hanged in Britain and also executed Timothy Evans, who was later proved to be innocent.

Patricia Wynne, proprietor of the Melvin nursing home, Southport, said: "He died peacefully and his past never played on his conscience."

After capital punishment was abolished in 1969 Mr Pierpoint said: "The death penalty never once acted as a deterrent in all the jobs I carried out. And I have executed more people than anyone this century."

Yesterday, Harry Allen, 80, who is still on Home Office files as state hangman, said: "This death means I am the last hangman in the country. I have never felt ashamed of my work but it is an odd feeling being the last."

Technically Mr Allen could still be called on to perform his dying art if someone was sentenced to death for treason or arson in Her Majesty's dockyards.

Obituary, page 15

BR to close Blackpool InterCity link

BY PAUL WILKINSON

INTER-CITY rail services between London and Blackpool are to be dropped as part of a review of routes by British Rail. The move will be seen as another example of BR struggling to cut costs as its market contracts.

BR last night refused to confirm which routes would be affected, claiming that the review was still continuing but a spokesman admitted that west coast services would be included.

The decision to end more than 100 years of through trains linking London with one of Europe's biggest resorts and conference centres comes hard on the heels of InterCity's withdrawal from Cleethorpes on the east coast

and last year's ending of the direct route to Shrewsbury. The Blackpool cuts were expected to be announced earlier this month but the government's privatisation white paper, expected tomorrow, forced a postponement. BR sources, however, say that the cuts are inevitable as InterCity profits announced two weeks ago show a drop from almost £50 million to only £2 million. BR as a whole recorded a £144.7 million loss.

An InterCity spokesman confirmed yesterday that the services between London and Blackpool and Holyhead, Gwynedd, were among the routes under close scrutiny and that the possibility of

them being downgraded could not be ruled out. "As the review is still under way we can't at this stage say what the results will be," BR is expected to announce its strategy to increase profitability later this week.

A decline in passengers on the section between Blackpool and Preston, where the route joins the main west coast line to Glasgow, means that it is no longer worth the cost of maintaining the link to InterCity standards.

Passengers will travel InterCity as far as Preston before switching to regional railways stock, increasing the journey time substantially.

BR is confident that most travellers heading South

would be happy to drive to mainline stations with park-and-ride facilities. It does not comment on the social effect on those without their own transport.

Passenger groups, meanwhile, have warned that it could be years before passengers see any significant changes in the running of BR, in spite of the white paper.

The Railway Development Society said that only key, lucrative routes were likely to attract private sector interest and that the vast majority of the network would remain unchanged. It also warned that there could be cost-cutting and closure of routes if services were run for profit.

Queen seeks £300,000 forest grant

BY LOUISE HIDALGO

BALMORAL estate, the Queen's private Scottish home, has applied for public grants said to value £300,000 to help conserve an ancient pine forest.

The grant has been sought from the Forestry Commission to erect a fence around the forest to prevent red deer entering and destroy the pine. It comes after another application earlier this month to Scottish National Heritage for a footpath on the property, one of the Queen's hereditary estates from which she receives £3 million a year in addition to her £55-million income from the government and civil list. The application has brought an angry response from some Labour MPs, who called yesterday on the royal family to declare money sought and obtained from public funding schemes.

Brian Wilson, Labour spokesman on Scottish Affairs and MP for Cunningham, said: "Information seeps out in dribs and drabs. I suspect we hear only a tenth of it. If the royal family wishes to carry out environmental improvements on their estates they are in a position to do so without siphoning off some of the finite pool of funds available for conservation."

Robert Cryer, Labour MP for Bradford South, said yesterday he would try to table a question in the House on the matter this week. "The Queen is one of the wealthiest people in the country, whom we have granted the privileged concession of not having taxes levied on her income. She should be subject to the same scrutiny over ability to pay when receiving public aid as the rest of us."

Buckingham Palace yesterday refused to confirm the amount of grant requested by the estate under the Forestry Commission's native pinewood scheme, available to all Scottish

landowners, saying that it was "a matter between the estate and the Forestry Commission".

A spokesman said conservation of the forest, one of the largest areas of natural Caledonian pine remaining in Scotland, with some trees more than 250 years old, had been under way for several years and was a special interest of the Duke of Edinburgh, who heads the estate management team.

The forest is under threat from herds of red deer on the estate that strip the trees' bark, causing the pines to die and preventing young trees from replacing them.

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Segregation demanded after speedboats, water skiers and wet bikers clash with swimmers

Resorts press for laws to restore calm

BY PETER VICTOR

SEASIDE councils are seeking powers to keep speedboats, water skiers and the growing number of jet propelled wet bikes away from swimmers and sunbathers. The government has responded by preparing a discussion paper on beach zoning.

Worthing borough council, on the West Sussex coast, is campaigning for the kind of zoning powers used in Spain. Its beach at Goring-by-Sea is a victim of its own success. There are 285 beach huts and the council has provided a concrete ramp for trailers to pull small craft to the shoreline. The wind-surfing national championship were held at Goring last year. It is popular with bathers and yachtsmen and parking and the ramp are free.

Goring is the South Coast's most popular beach for an access lane 25 metres wide running from the ramp to the decontrolled area, with partial success.

The beach is difficult to police. Mr Collis has two patrol boats to watch five miles of coastline. The wet bike riders and water skiers tend to behave while under scrutiny, but a minority flaunts the rules when no one seems to be watching. Since March, 51 wet bike riders and 47 people in speedboats have been cautioned. Last year, 61 wet bike riders were cautioned and the year before 138.

"It's very difficult for us to ask someone to prove their name and address when

that there are no statutory powers for resort authorities to ban wet bikes, although several have tried to do so. Apart from Worthing, five authorities have tried to restrict the use of the bikes and the British Resorts Association is investigating.

The conflict between bathers and wet bikers is aggravated as more people take up water sports. The British Water Ski Federation's membership has risen from 7,560 to more than 14,000 in the past ten years. Membership of the British Sub Aqua Club is up from 29,590 to 47,000.

Worthing council, in common with others in similar circumstances, has had to create bylaws. It has banned vessels from travelling at more than eight knots less than 275 metres from the shore at Goring, except for an access lane 25 metres wide running from the ramp to the decontrolled area, with partial success.

The beach is difficult to police. Mr Collis has two patrol boats to watch five miles of coastline. The wet bike riders and water skiers tend to behave while under scrutiny, but a minority flaunts the rules when no one seems to be watching. Since March, 51 wet bike riders and 47 people in speedboats have been cautioned. Last year, 61 wet bike riders were cautioned and the year before 138.

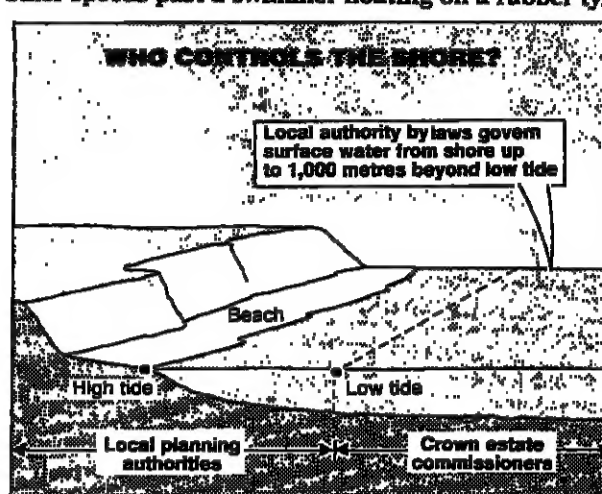
"It's very difficult for us to ask someone to prove their name and address when



Making waves: a wet biker speeds past a swimmer floating on a rubber tyre yesterday at Goring-by-Sea, West Sussex, where people fear for their safety

they're wearing a wet suit. No council staff have statutory powers to arrest or demand identification," Mr Collis said.

John Thorpe, Worthing's leisure manager, believes beach zoning would allow the council to ensure it can be enjoyed by everyone. In a written parliamentary reply last week, Charles Wardle announced on behalf of the environment secretary that the discussion paper will consider "the scope for improving local authority powers to control water sports and pleasure boats in in-shore waters".



Legal split adds to dispute

BY MICHAEL MCCARTHY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

CONTROL of the seashore is divided between two bodies, making legislation and planning confusing areas.

The beach is controlled by the local authority, under the planning system, as is the foreshore between the high and low-water marks. Below low-water mark the seabed is controlled by the Crown Estate Commissioners, who have limited planning powers relating to

mineral extraction and fish farming, but not to normal development.

An application to build a marina extending below low-water mark therefore must be dealt with by a private act of Parliament. The commissioners do not control the waters beyond the low-tide mark, which are those most likely to be used by wet-bikers.

Only limited control is

possible here, through local authority bylaws. Such regulations may extend 1,000 metres out to sea from the low-tide mark and allow the local authority to control speed, noise and navigation. However, there is no power to prohibit wet bikes or any other pleasure craft from entering a particular area of beach, so zoning under existing legislation is in practice impossible.

Ford's design staff to strike

BY KEVIN EASON
MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

SOME of Ford's top designers and engineers will join a strike by 1,400 workers tomorrow to protest over the transfer of research and development jobs to Germany.

Ford research centres at Dunton Hills and Aveley in Essex will be closed by walk-outs at the start of a potentially long and damaging campaign to keep the 300 jobs in Britain.

Union leaders say it is the first time that a strike at Ford, Britain's biggest car company, has involved the highly paid staff in the research and development team. The 1,400 men and women in the team design Ford cars and engines of the future and are responsible for rigorous testing on new models.

The strike will not disrupt production but union leaders said yesterday that it underlines the depth of unease over the company's commitment to design and manufacturing in the UK. The jobs are scheduled to be moved to Germany as part of a radical reorganisation of Ford's research and development facilities. The company wants to concentrate some activities in the Dunton headquarters and close Aveley.

The German arm of the business will retain much of the work that engineers in Britain believe they could do. Some British staff have been offered relocation packages to work in Germany but Jim Thomas, national officer for the Manufacturing, Science and Finance union, which represents the Ford staff, said that the aim was to keep the work in Britain. He said: "We are losing vital skills if we allow work of a high quality to be moved from this country. We want to have a strong design and research effort in Britain to ensure that we have all the necessary skills to make cars."

Tomorrow's strike is likely to be the first of a series in which research and development staff will ask Ford to replace the loss of 300 jobs with the rights to take on all future engine developments, which would mean the transfer of some work from Germany.

Mr Thomas said that Ford should reciprocate by allowing British engineers to make the engine that will power Ford cars into the next century.

Make us honest women Anglican deacons say

BY RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

WOMEN deacons called on the Church of England yesterday to "make honest women of us" by ordaining them as priests. The clergy supporting women priests is refusing to be downcast by a vote on Saturday at the General Synod in York that showed they have a hard fight on their hands if they are to succeed.

One, a spokesman for the church, said: "People who you might expect to be cutting their throats and mourning have not gone into widow's weeds yet."

The extent of opposition to women priests among the laity of the church surprised both opponents and supporters of the legislation, which will be voted on finally in November, when it needs a two-thirds majority in the three houses of bishops, clergy and laity. Preliminary votes at York, where it needed only a simple majority, showed fewer than two-thirds of the House of Laity were in favour.

The Rev Bernice Broggio, a curate at St Luke's, Charlton, southeast London, said: "As we get nearer the vote, tactics will get dirtier and dirtier." She said some clergy were referring to women as priestesses or speaking of them in the context of the white witch movement.

Miss Broggio, who obtained her first stipendiary job in the church as a lay worker 26 years ago at a Northumberland pit village, said: "God is still using women as priests, not least in the marginalised places in our land, where cracks in the structure allow them to get in. Baptism does not make a Christian, a wedding does not

make a marriage. We should not presume that ordination alone makes a priest. I and many others feel that we are common-law priests. We are waiting for the church to make honest women of us."

The Rev Susan Cole-King, a qualified doctor ordained to the priesthood in America, has returned to England and is now a minister in charge of a parish in the Oxford diocese. She is allowed to celebrate the eucharist in the United States, but not in England.

She said: "I was very disappointed by the vote but it was not unexpected. Some who voted no this time will, I believe, will vote yes in November. We have heard a lot about how many people will leave the church if it goes through, but there is evidence that a number will leave if it does not."

Clergy and the church have been campaigning for women priests for years, and in 1975 the General Synod stated: "There are no fundamental objections to ordination of women to priesthood."



Broggio: "God is still using women as priests"

In 1984 the synod voted to bring forward legislation to allow female ordination. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr George Carey, has repeatedly expressed his strong support for women priests.

Dr Cole-King said: "I hope he and the other bishops will speak out a bit more clearly and with a bit more passion."

Miss Broggio said that even if the legislation were vetoed, the authority of the archbishop would not be threatened. "In the Church of England, the laity can veto the bishops. Our structure is different from that of the Roman Catholic Church. A modicum of democracy has come into it."

More than two-thirds of clergy and bishops at the synod are in favour, according to voting on Saturday, but in the House of Laity 148 members voted for and 98 against, giving only a 61 per cent majority. Fifteen people were absent or abstained. In November, if all 256 members attend the General Synod meeting in London, 86 votes against will be enough to end women's chances of becoming priests in England in the near future.

An increasingly relaxed view towards couples who live together before marriage is emerging in the Church of England. The General Synod rejected a call to the bishops to give moral guidance to the nation concerning the nature of Christian marriage, given the number of couples who co-habit. Many synod members were more concerned about the quality of relationships than superficial appearances.

Eating protest, page 1

Egg plan hatched to save pubs

BY TIM JONES

THE sale of eggs and loaves of bread alongside the usual pint of beer is being proposed at rural pubs where falling profits are threatening their survival.

The Campaign for Real Ale (Camra), which normally promotes the quality of cask-conditioned beer, believes that dual uses at many pubs could be their saviour. Launching a manifesto for pub preservation, the campaign says that customers should be consulted about major structural changes at their locals.

Too many drinkers, it says, are powerless to prevent their familiar and friendly bar being turned into an emporium where television competes with pop music to drown out conversation. Stephen Cox, Camra's campaign manager, said: "Protection of this essential part of British life is long overdue. We propose action on a number of fronts to protect pubs from closure, loss of character and change of use."

Camra, he said, appreciated that most pubs needed to survive as viable businesses. "Nevertheless, since public house licences are granted on behalf of the community, we consider it entirely reasonable to expect those who benefit from them to recognise and respect the community needs."

The group says that allowing only short-term commercial considerations to prevail has already caused the loss and ruin of many pubs. "Camra deplores the fact that cherished locals as well as historically important pub buildings and interiors remain exposed to such forces."

Bumblebee squad seizes jewellery worth £100,000

BY STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

DETECTIVES have raided a London jeweller's shop and seized the entire contents, worth more than £100,000, because they suspect it is stolen property.

The raid was part of Operation Bumblebee, an offensive against house burglars and the backstreet shops that buy their loot. Another six shops, including three in the Hatton Garden area, have been raided in recent months.

The operation began in northeast London a year ago. It has uncovered such extensive backstreet dealing in stolen property that police might now press for changes in the law that controls scrap metal dealing. The legislation covers the sale of base metal, but ignores dealing in precious metals, opening the way to receivers, known as "fences".

Metal dealers must keep detailed books, open to the police, on all purchases, including the identification of the vendors and their vehicles. The law does not control jewellers who handle gold, so unscrupulous shops, some with amblers on the premises, provide an easy outlet for burglars.

Police involved in Bumblebee were surprised at the volume of stolen goods being channelled into backstreet shops. Officers this year have arrested burglars aged 13 and 14 selling rings.

The shop that had its contents confiscated was raided after police surveillance. The owners could not provide receipts and were questioned and released on police bail. Detective Inspector Jon Shaford, who is leading

Bumblebee, said: "A great many of these jewellers are turning a blind eye for easy money." He said any shop buying scrap gold was a magnet for the thieves. The operation has concentrated on suspicious shops and arrested suspects outside within hours of a burglary being carried out. More than 100 suspected burglars have been arrested.

Bumblebee takes an unorthodox view of burglary and deliberately concentrates police efforts on its prevention. It is likely to be extended across the whole of London in 1993. Later this month detectives plan to put on show property worth more than £1 million, hoping that the owners will identify it.

In the police area covered by the operation there has been a four per cent drop in reported burglaries in the first half of this year compared with a rise everywhere else in London. Since Bumblebee began, more than 3,000 suspects, one third already on bail, have been charged with 5,254 offences.

Two hundred officers are working full-time for the operation, which works on high levels of intelligence material, analysis and public cooperation across 135 square miles of London. About half the arrests result from information given by the public.

Even burglars are noticing the difference, says Mr Shaford. One left a note at the scene of the crime challenging the operation's detectives to catch him. He also left his fingerprints on the paper.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Irish views harden on Ulster

Fewer Irish voters are ready to change the republic's controversial claim to Northern Ireland, a poll published in the Dublin-based *Sunday Independent* newspaper suggested yesterday.

The survey found that only 40 per cent of voters in the republic back any change to the constitution, a fall of 3 points on a similar poll taken last year.

The proportion opposed to any change has risen to 31 per cent.

The poll is a setback to Unionists demanding that the Irish Government drops its claim to Northern Ireland.

Crash kills two

Two people died yesterday when a light aircraft crashed into trees and ignited soon after takeoff. The accident occurred at about 3pm near Weston aerodrome, Lucan, co. Dublin. Timothy Wood, aged ten, who saw the crash, said the aircraft took off and circled the area before crashing into the trees. The victims will not be named by police until positive identification has been made.

Bombing hunt

Forensic scientists were searching for clues yesterday after a parcel bomb exploded at an Islamic mission in Nelson, Lancashire. There were no injuries but the device caused minor damage to the building. A police spokesman said that no one had claimed responsibility for the bomb, which was sent through the post and contained enough explosive to cause serious injury.

Murder charge

Two women have been charged with murdering Linda Anne McCullen, 31, of Bryniet, Clwyd, whose body was found in bushes close to Wrexham police station last Thursday night. Both women are understood to be from Wrexham; one is in her twenties and the other is in her forties. They will appear before magistrates in the town today.

Bond winners

Winners in the weekly Premium Bond draw are £100,000, bond number 198K 458015, winner lives in Glasgow (value of holding £2,982); £50,000, 90L 820123, Chyd (£290); £25,000, 10AL 821711, Wandswoth, southwest London (£3,000).

Bong! McDonald makes the headlines with solo victory

NEWS At Ten is to enter its 26th year with radical changes this autumn that will see Trevor McDonald take over as the main anchorman each weeknight.

The five bonds are to remain, but the style of presentation, studio set and opening electronic flight down the Thames to Big Ben will be replaced this October in a complete restyling aimed at increasing audiences and securing News At Ten's traditional place in the ITV schedules after next year.

ITN executives believe that News At Ten, which has been presented on a rota basis by Mr McDonald, Julia Somerville and Alastair

Stewart since Sir Alastair Burnet retired last summer, needs to establish "greater continuity and certainty" with viewers.

Mr McDonald will become the main face associated with the bulletin much in the same way that Peter Jennings, Tom Brokaw and Dan Rather front the ABC, NBC and CBS evening news programmes in the US. Research about viewers' preferences conducted by ITN in the past months found that viewers were confused by the rota format. Mr McDonald was also singled out as the viewers' favourite.

But both Ms Somerville and Mr Stewart will continue to appear on News At Ten

ITN is abandoning the team rota for a single hand at the helm of its peaktime flagship, reports Melinda Wittstock

most nights, but in different roles. Mr Stewart will be used as a roving presenter, reporting and conducting interviews around the world, while Ms Somerville will present studio-based news feature sections. She will also be the presenter of the ITN evening news bulletin on Sundays.

The changes to the programme come just months before the new ITV licensees begin broadcasting on January 1. ITN, which has already changed its lunchtime

and early evening news bulletins, is understood to want to present the network with a fresher package. It is currently negotiating its supply agreement contract with ITV executives.

News At Ten will be under pressure to deliver high ratings in the new competitive broadcasting environment if it wants to prevent ITV executives from clearing peaktime schedules for popular drama and blockbuster films and rescheduling ITN's flagship as the 'News

At Eight' or the 'News at Half-Ten'.

But an ITN spokesman denied yesterday that the changes were provoked by declining ratings. "Our ratings could hardly be any better," he said. News At Ten has beaten the BBC's *Nine O'Clock News* in nine of the eleven weeks tabulated so far since April, with average ratings of 6.79 million compared with the BBC's 6.39 million. In the first quarter of the year, News At Ten also led the BBC's *Nine O'Clock News* with 6.62 million viewers compared with the BBC's 6.53 million.

News At Ten is certain to remain in its present slot at least until September next year. But after then its position in the ITV schedule will be decided by an as yet unnamed network director who, with a new chief executive likely to be announced this week, will take over responsibility for the schedule from the 15 ITV companies. Some companies would like to see News At Ten achieve audiences of ten million to justify its slot.

ITN denied that the changes would take the programme "downmarket". The news company, which has been criticised for adopting what some see as a "tabloid" format for its early evening news, said that News At Ten's editorial content would not change.

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Aggregate Mori poll

Tory lead over Labour slips from eight to five points

By Robin Oakley
POLITICAL EDITOR

THE Conservatives have a five-point lead over Labour in the biggest opinion polling exercise since the general election.

Mori's latest aggregate poll, conducted from April 25 to June 23, puts average party support over the three months at Conservatives 43 per cent, Labour 38 per cent, Liberal Democrats 16 per cent and others 3 per cent.

But although the Tories remain ahead by a comfortable margin, helped by Labour's leadership contest, their lead has been slipping. It was eight percentage points at the election, when voting support was Conservatives 43 per cent, Labour 35 per cent and Liberal Democrats 18 per cent. On May's figures alone, it had fallen to five points and in June was down to three points.

Labour's improvement has come mainly among the middle-aged, the working class, among council tenants and in the North, demographic sectors where the party has traditionally been strong. The biggest increase (seven points) has come from council tenants.

Tory support remains at a higher level than the party managed to attract throughout 1991 or 1990. The last time the Conservatives were at 43 per cent in an aggregate poll was in the first quarter of 1989, and the last time they had a five-point lead was in the last quarter of 1988.

In April, 53 per cent of those questioned were dissatisfied with the way Neil Kinnock was doing his job and only 33 per cent were satisfied, a net rating of minus 20. In May, the Labour leader slipped to -28 and now, with 60 per cent dissatisfied and only 27 per cent satisfied, he is almost as unpopular as he has ever been at

Percentage change in voting trends since general election, April 9, 1992

	OE	Now	Ch	OE	Now	Ch	OE	Now	Ch
All (100%)	43	43	0	38	38	0	16	16	0
Cons	43	43	0	38	38	0	16	16	0
Lab	35	38	+3	35	38	+3	18	16	-2
L/Dem	18	16	-2	18	16	-2	18	16	-2
Cons lead	+8	+5	-3	+3	+2	-1	+10	+5	-5
Men (48%)	41	42	+1	37	39	+2	14	14	0
Women (52%)	44	43	-1	39	37	-2	18	16	-2
Cons lead	+7	+9	+2	+8	+5	-3	+6	+8	+2
Age									
18-24 (19%)	39	39	0	31	29	-2	31	29	-2
25-34 (27%)	40	44	+4	40	44	+4	49	53	+4
35-44 (21%)	17	14	-3	17	14	-3	18	14	-4
Cons lead	+22	+30	+8	+23	+30	+7	+31	+39	+8
55+ (34%)	46	46	0	31	34	+3	45	45	0
Cons	46	46	0	31	34	+3	45	45	0
Lab	34	37	+3	46	48	+2	33	37	+4
L/Dem	17	15	-2	19	17	-2	18	16	-2
Cons lead	+12	+31	+19	+27	+31	+4	+27	+29	+2
Class									
Professional (12%)	45	47	+2	45	47	+2	48	49	+1
Intermediate (28%)	45	47	+2	45	47	+2	48	49	+1
Manual (60%)	35	38	+3	35	38	+3	35	38	+3
Cons	35	38	+3	35	38	+3	35	38	+3
Lab	44	46	+2	44	46	+2	44	46	+2
L/Dem	19	14	-5	19	14	-5	21	16	-5
Cons lead	+15	+24	+9	+16	+24	+8	+14	+22	+8
Region									
North (29%)	35	38	+3	35	38	+3	35	38	+3
Cons	35	38	+3	35	38	+3	35	38	+3
Lab	44	46	+2	44	46	+2	44	46	+2
L/Dem	19	14	-5	19	14	-5	21	16	-5
Cons lead	+16	+24	+8	+16	+24	+8	+14	+22	+8
Midlands (28%)	45	47	+2	45	47	+2	48	49	+1
Cons	45	47	+2	45	47	+2	48	49	+1
Lab	34	37	+3	46	48	+2	33	37	+4
L/Dem	17	15	-2	19	17	-2	18	16	-2
Cons lead	+12	+31	+19	+27	+31	+4	+27	+29	+2
South (43%)	46	46	0	31	34	+3	45	45	0
Cons	46	46	0	31	34	+3	45	45	0
Lab	34	37	+3	46	48	+2	33	37	+4
L/Dem	17	15	-2	19	17	-2	18	16	-2
Cons lead	+12	+31	+19	+27	+31	+4	+27	+29	+2
Occupation									
Owner Occ (48%)	49	50	+1	24	22	-2	33	38	+5
Cons	49	50	+1	24	22	-2	33	38	+5
Lab	29	30	+1	55	62	+7	40	40	0
L/Dem	18	17	-1	15	15	0	21	18	-3
Cons lead	+30	+33	+3	+9	+7	-2	+13	+18	+5
Council Ten (23%)	35	38	+3	35	38	+3	35	38	+3
Cons	35	38	+3	35	38	+3	35	38	+3
Lab	44	46	+2	44	46	+2	44	46	+2
L/Dem	19	14	-5	19	14	-5	21	16	-5
Cons lead	+16	+24	+8	+16	+24	+8	+14	+22	+8
Private Ten (5%)	35	38	+3	35	38	+3	35	38	+3
Cons	35	38	+3	35	38	+3	35	38	+3
Lab	44	46	+2	44	46	+2	44	46	+2
L/Dem	19	14	-5	19	14	-5	21	16	-5
Cons lead	+16	+24	+8	+16	+24	+8	+14	+22	+8

33. Only in December 1988, at 34 points, has his rating been worse.

John Major's banter to save the Maastricht treaty ratification bill has led to suggestions by ministers that he might make a "back me or sack me" appeal to his party. If he does, the polling evidence will cause Tory rebels to think hard before defying the whips. Mr Major continues to run well ahead of his party in public esteem. While he enjoys a positive 12-point rating, with 51 per cent satisfied against 39 per cent dissatisfied, the government in general has a negative rating. Only 34 per cent were satisfied last month with the way it was running the country and 56 per cent were dissatisfied.

Paddy Ashdown, with a final share of the vote five

points down on 1987, still has the best personal rating at plus 17. But he has slipped from the plus 25 figure he enjoyed at election time. Despite the gloom in the party and agitation about the future relationship with other parties, the two-point drop in Liberal Democrat support since the election, representing a fall of 11 per cent, compares well with the fall in support for the party after most recent elections.

In the three months after the 1987 election, support for the then Social Democrat/Liberal Alliance fell 39 per cent, from 23 points to 14. In 1983 it dropped over the three-month period from 26 points to 22 points and in 1979, for the Liberals, from 14 to 11 per cent.

The latest poll indicates

that the public is not yet as restive as Tory backbenchers are becoming about the slowness of post-election economic recovery. The percentage of those questioned rating the economy as one of the most important issues has fallen from 32 per cent at the election to 26 per cent in June.

But the progress of the economic optimism index indicates trouble ahead for the Conservatives, who are expecting an edgy party conference in October if the economy is not picking up by then and if the Chancellor has not made further significant cuts in interest rates.

When people were asked if they thought that the general economic condition of the country would improve, stay the same or worsen over the next 12 months, pessimists outnumbered the optimists by three points in June. In April, the optimists had outnumbered the pessimists by 21 points at 43-22.

As the accompanying table shows, voting support for the government of the day tends to track economic optimism and on this showing government support is likely to fall over the next three months.

Between May and June, the number of economic optimists fell 16 points among Conservatives, while the drop was only six points among Labour supporters. It fell 19 points among the AB middle classes, 16 points among over-55s and 15 points among homeowners.

With the government hoping for a revival in the housing market as one of the first indicators for economic recovery, that is bleak news for ministers. The 18-34 age group, which tends to contain the biggest spenders, is most likely to initiate any revival of high street shopping. But that group reflects the average fall of 12 per cent from May to June in the economic optimism index and is therefore unlikely to start a spree.

Unemployment, not a significant issue in the election, remains the main concern for poll respondents, with 57 per cent rating it one of the most important issues. The National Health Service is second at 30 per cent, against its peak rating of 51 per cent last October. Pollution and the environment, after the Rio de Janeiro Earth summit, has climbed back to fourth place with 15 per cent rating it an issue of top concern. The economy is ranked third.

Mori interviewed a representative quota sample of 5,731 adults aged 18-plus, in home, between April and June 1992. Data were weighted to match the profile of the population.

Leading article, page 13

Gould is resigned to poll defeats

By Jill Sherman
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

BRYAN Gould effectively admitted defeat in the contests for leader and deputy leader of the Labour party yesterday as it became clear that he would stand no chance at next Saturday's elections. He may also fail to gain a seat on the shadow cabinet or the National Executive Committee.

A survey conducted by BBC television's *On the Record* shows that John Smith is expected to romp home on Saturday with more than 90 per cent of the vote, while Margaret Beckett will have a clear majority over her rivals, Mr Gould and John Prescott.

The study, based on support from unions, MPs and constituency, showed that she was likely to gain 65 per cent of the vote against Mr Prescott's 19 per cent and Mr Gould's 16 per cent.

Mr Gould did not question the validity of the outcome or admit to faults in his campaign. He denied he made a mistake in contesting both posts and said it gave the party the opportunity to decide in which capacity they wanted him to serve. "If it proves to be neither, that is my lookout rather than theirs," he said.

David Blunkett, Mr Gould's campaign manager, meanwhile called on John Smith to give Mr Gould a senior job in the shadow cabinet.

He asked Mr Smith and Labour MPs not to penalise Mr Gould for attacking Labour policy, particularly the shadow budget, during the campaign and said that the party was indebted to Mr Gould for forcing a proper contest.

"From the very beginning it was clear that Bryan had taken on an enormous task but without a contest, the legitimacy for the new leader would have been that much less," he said yesterday.

But Mr Gould's confrontational campaign is said to have alienated some MPs and could ruin his chances of getting enough votes to win a shadow cabinet post.

He has earned progressively fewer votes from MPs in shadow cabinet elections in recent years and with Tony Benn won the fewest votes in National Executive Committee elections last year. He could, however,



Unhappy: Bryan Gould is believed to have polled only 16 per cent of votes

tional campaign is said to have alienated some MPs and could ruin his chances of getting enough votes to win a shadow cabinet post.

He has earned progressively fewer votes from MPs in shadow cabinet elections in recent years and with Tony Benn won the fewest votes in National Executive Committee elections last year. He could, however,

pick up sympathy votes for his failure in the leadership contest. Mr Gould would ideally like either the post of shadow chancellor, for which Gordon Brown is tipped, or the foreign affairs job, which is expected to go to Jack Cunningham. Mr Gould is more likely to get the shadow citizen's charter or national heritage jobs.

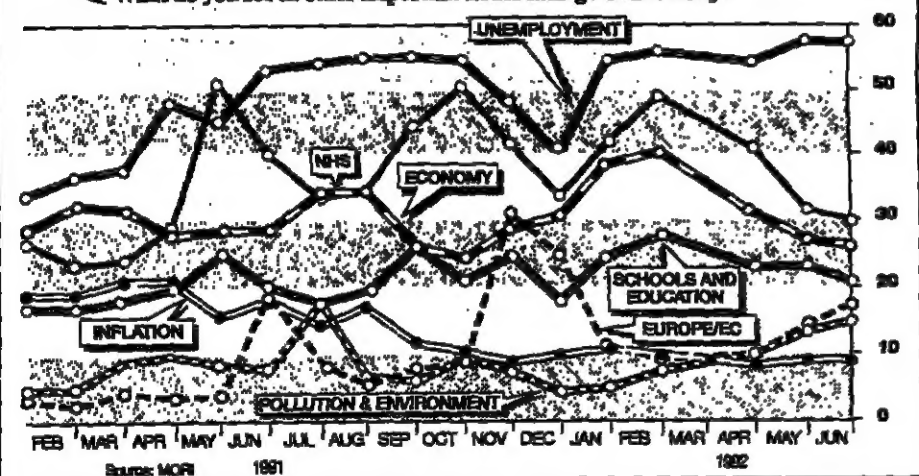
Nominations for the 18

elector shadow cabinet seats close on Thursday. Ballot papers will be sent out on the same evening and ballot boxes will be provided at Westminster and at the leadership election conference on Saturday. The ballot closes at noon on Thursday July 23 and results are expected to be announced on the same day.

Peter Riddell, page 12

MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES

Q 'What would you say is the most important issue facing Britain today... What do you see as other important issues facing Britain today?'



Rueful pollsters try to smooth over a general election credibility gap

THE Times today publishes its three-monthly Mori aggregate poll in its continuing analysis of party support.

In their final surveys before the April 9 general election, the five main pollsters - Gallup, Harris, ICM, NOP and Mori - recorded, on average, a 1.3 per cent Labour lead. On the day, the Tories won with a margin of 7.6 per cent. Robert Worcester, chairman of Mori, admitted ruefully that it was "the worst result for the opinion polls since they were invented".

So why did the polls get it so wrong and why is there any point in regarding their findings now? First, it must be remembered that opinion polls are thermometers, not barometers. They measure opinion at the moment they are conducted, they do not claim to predict the future. Second, they have been the victims of their past success. The average "error" of the opinion polls over the 13 elections from 1945 to 1987, in terms of the difference between their final figures and the actual result, was 1.4 per cent of the share of the parties' vote. It was precisely double that in 1992.

Although reputable pollsters are careful to caution that they can be up to 3 per cent out in measuring any party's share of the vote, 60 per cent of the polls in all those previous elections had proved to be within 2 per cent of the parties' actual share of the vote.

How wrong were they? Statistically, not as badly so as it might seem. The recording of four in a hundred voters moving from Labour to Conservatives would have put them "spot on".

What went wrong this time? The pollsters themselves are still examining that ques-

Voters led the pollsters a merry dance on April 9. Robin Oakley details how the electorate wrong-footed most experts

tion. So, after an unfortunate first stab at providing an answer, is the Market Research Society. But they agree that about half of the discrepancy of four people in a hundred is accounted for by late swing and by differential turnout. Mori's preliminary conclusions are that there was a swing to the Tories in the final week after Labour's triumphalist Sheffield rally (reflected in *The Times* in election day reports) and that about one voter in ten decided how to vote in the last 24 hours of the campaign in an election between reluctant choices. (Studies show that some 80 per cent of voters have normally made up their mind how to vote before an election campaign starts. This time the proportion who said they had was only 63 per cent.)

Last minute switching. Mori reckons, accounted for two people in a hundred. In past elections that had tended to cancel out in past elections, with switchers both ways. This time, it favoured the Conservatives.

Differential turnout, is a greater willingness of Conservative supporters actually to turn out and vote, says Mori, accounted for another one in a hundred.

What about sampling errors or sample size? There seems no particular reason to suspect these, since the same methods were used in 1992 as on previous occasions when the pollsters "got it right". But Mori has found evidence of "differential refusals".

Throughout the 1992 election, a higher proportion than usual of those inter-

viewed fell into the initial categories of "undecided", "refused" or "would not vote" when asked their voting intention. Taking the latest aggregate survey covering the three months since the election, with 12 per cent "Don't knows" (5 per cent would not vote, 4 per cent undecided and 3 per cent refused), Mr Worcester has analysed the refusals and found that they contained 49 per cent more over 55s than the fully representative poll sample, 17 per cent more women, 22 per cent more Southerners and 25 per cent more Sunday Express readers. These are all demographic groups among which the Conservatives are stronger and the findings support the theory that "differential refusals" in election-time polls helped to mask some Conservative support. Mori puts it at one in every 200.

But aren't people simply telling lies to the pollsters? Didn't the exit polls on the night get it equally wrong? No. The exit polls caught most of the late swing to the Conservatives, showing a 4 to 5 per cent lead for John Major and his party. But psephologists in BBC and ITN studios translating those findings into parliamentary seats continued to predict a hung parliament. But didn't the Market Research Society produce a report saying that opinion polls had overestimated Labour and underestimated the Tories over many years?

Yes and no. A press release on the society's enquiry into the pollsters' performance in the election blamed late swing for up to 3 per cent of

the difference and argued that refusals to disclose voting intentions, coming disproportionately from intending Conservative voters, accounted for 2 per cent and said that deregistration of home voters and registration of overseas voters had accounted for 1 per cent of the difference. Pollsters agree that there was a deregistration factor, partly occasioned by the poll tax.

But overseas registration accounted for only 0.7 per cent of the electorate. The pollsters say that refusals were not generally as high as 5 per cent and are angered by the reported research society claim of a "residual error" which may well have existed in polls since 1959, leading to "an overestimate of the Labour vote by 1.5 to 2 per cent and a similar underestimate of the Conservative vote".

This claim, say the pollsters, was not substantiated in the research society report. Statistical analysis shows that in the first elections between 1974 and 1987, the polls underestimated Conservative support by only two people in a thousand and overestimated Labour support by the same margin, a deviation of just 0.2 per cent in each case.

Have the pollsters changed their systems since the election? Not yet. Mr Worcester says that it is too early to decide what changes are needed, although there are likely to be some. But after the election result, he quoted approvingly Professor Ivor Crewe, a psephologist who had said: "It makes us a bit more humble, which will do no harm at all." For the meantime, the opinion polls have to be taken on trust on their record up to the election of 1992.

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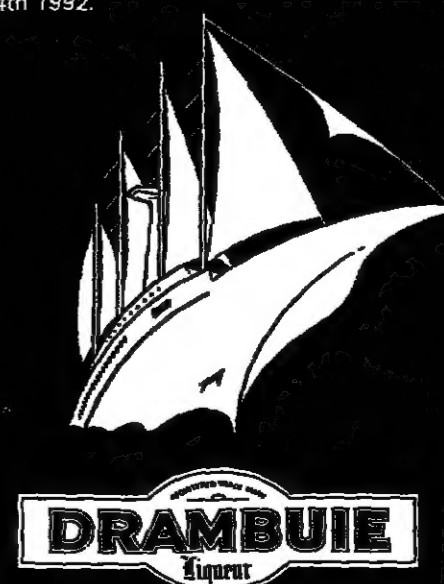
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All you need to do is solve the following clues:

1. What words are missing from this part of the Drambuie bottle?
2. The Drambuie Tantalus completed its clockwise circumnavigation in 414 hours 03 minutes. It achieved 1568 total miles at an average speed of 35mph. Calculate how many hours, minutes and seconds from the start at Ramsgate Drambuie Tantalus took to pass the point between the nearest part of the Isle of Skye and the mainland.

Send your answers with your name and address and a foil top from a bottle of Drambuie as proof of purchase to: DRAMBUIE TANTALUS COMPETITION, PO BOX 100, Swadincote, Derbyshire, DE12 7DR. Closing date for entries: July 24th 1992.



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1. The competition is open to all residents of the UK over the age of 18 other than employees of The Drambuie Liqueur Co Ltd, their agents or anyone connected with the competition. 2. The prize will be awarded to the entry which matches, or is closest to the judges' answer. 3. The closing date is July 24th 1992. The prize winner will be notified by post within 2 weeks of the closing date. 4. There will be no cash alternative to the prize. 5. Full rules are available to winners enclosing a stamped addressed envelope to the competition address. 6. The prize includes return flights for two to Barbados from Gatwick, 8 days cruise on the "Windward" with full recovery including visits to Grenada, St Lucia, Martinique and others, full board, cabin accommodation and full comprehensive travel insurance. The holiday must be taken before July 31st 1993 and is subject to normal availability. 7. All competition entries must be accompanied by a foil top from a bottle of Drambuie for each attempt.

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Saxon village will recreate the spirit of saintly Bede

PART of Tyneside's industrial landscape is to be taken back 1,300 years and turned into a Saxon village to mark the life and work of the Venerable Bede, the saintly father of English history.

Tyne and Wear Development Corporation has given a 100-acre site and £2.9 million to begin the project. The land has already been cleared and shaped for the replica seventh century settlement.

"Bede's World" is to be built on mud flats overshadowed by pylons and next to a Shell storage tank farm, but alongside the site of the Jarrow monastery where St Bede lived, taught and wrote his 400 books.

Completion will take ten years, but the site is eventually expected to become one of the country's top six visitor attractions, with 120,000 a year drawn to a part of Britain as yet largely unvisited by tourists.

Peter Fowler, professor of archaeology at Newcastle University, is chairman of Jarrow 700 AD, which has been formed to realise the project. "Not only is Bede the

An ambitious scheme to commemorate the father of English history has just been launched, *Simon Tait reports*

founder of modern history, he is a seminal figure in the story of Christianity," he said. "If we can put back some of the physical and botanical world in which Bede lived, we hope to regain a sense of this remarkable man for the inspiration and education of future generations." The Bede Foundation has been set up to raise money, with an initial target of £4.5 million.

Archaeological investigations have shown the kind of vegetation that grew in the area in St Bede's day, and in the autumn a basic sward is to be sown.

"Nobody has done this for 1,200 years," Professor Fowler said. "We have designed an Anglo-Saxon landscape with fields, backwoods and produce, and we are going to relearn the technology of putting up Anglo-Saxon buildings."

Central to the site will be a working experimental farm, with crops and animals St

Bede would have recognised.

This will be surrounded by period buildings to create a community in which there will be demonstrations of Saxon crafts. Strategic planting of oaks, willows, hazelwood and other indigenous trees will screen the twentieth century eyesores that surround the site, and even the birdlife that has long since deserted the mud flats will be encouraged to return. Jarrow 700 also plans to build a new museum and education centre five times the size of the present small one dedicated to St Bede in the Jarrow Hall near by.

St Bede was born on the estate of the Wearmouth monastery of St Peter's in 673, entered the monastic community at seven and moved the five miles to the new twin monastery of St Paul's at Jarrow, where he was present at the consecration of the church on April 23, 685. Part of the church

survives, including the dedication stone. St Bede probably left the place only twice in his lifetime, once to visit Lindisfarne and once to go to York, but he had the run of one of the most remarkable libraries in the world.

The Jarrow community was founded by Benedict Biscop, abbot of Wearmouth, on mud flats on the river Don, near its confluence with the Tyne. Biscop endowed the community with the library he had accumulated on many European travels, and St Bede spent his life surrounded by it.

Biscop was succeeded by St Bede's teacher, Ceolfrith, who continued to nurture one of history's greatest teachers and chroniclers. He read, taught and wrote about science, history and theology, and his greatest achievement was finished four years before he died at 63: *The Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation*. This earned St Bede the epithet "father of English history". His fame spread after his death, and in the ninth century he first became known as "venerable".



Living history: a party of Jarrow children dressed as monks visits the ruins of St Paul's monastery

Dons' vote ends an uncivil row

BY ANDREW PIERCE

A LONG-RUNNING dispute involving Dr John Adamson, a Cambridge don, over the origins of the Civil War, has finally ended. After months of high table argument between academics on both sides of the Atlantic, Dr Adamson has been re-elected a fellow of Peterhouse.

The result cancels an interim vote in February that narrowly went against Dr Adamson and placed his fellowship in doubt. Ever since, his supporters have mounted a spirited defence.

If the secret ballot last Thursday had gone against Dr Adamson, there was talk that his allies would appeal to the college Visitor, the Right Rev Dr Stephen Sykes, the Bishop of Ely and a former Cambridge divinity don. Dr Adamson, aged 33, clashed in a number of journals, including the *Times Literary Supplement*, with Mark Kishlansky, professor of history at Harvard, over the interpretation of seventeenth century English politics. Dr Adamson's theory, based on archive research, was that the seventeenth century was a continuation of the baronial feuding of the Middle Ages. Professor Kishlansky alleged that the thesis was full of "serious and tendentious errors".

Last month, Dr Adamson struck a blow for his cause when he was appointed head of the London based History of Parliament Trust research project on mid-seventeenth century history. He was relieved that Thursday's vote had vindicated his stance. He says: "I am delighted that the natural amity which usually prevails in the college has once again asserted itself."

THE WEEK AHEAD

Today: First court appearances in Newcastle upon Tyne concerning Meadow Well estate riots. A report launched today shows domestic violence is increasing. Orange Day marches in Northern Ireland. MPs debate whether to shorten hours and end all-night sittings. A sonar survey of Loch Ness begins a new hunt for the monster.

Tuesday: Britain holds talks with Italy and Spain over the European Fighter Aircraft. Ford workers take industrial action against possible job cuts. Michael Fox, former psychiatric nurse, due to appear in court charged with kidnapping Jo Ramsden. Isles of Scilly becomes first part of UK to buy a desalination plant. Church of England synod debates the decline of church music.

Wednesday: Bosnia peace talks open in London. Ulster strand two talks resume. Michael Brookes due to appear before Derby magistrates charged with the murder of Lynn Siddons in 1978. Thirteen Lambeth Labour councillors facing expulsion due to appear before party's constitutional committee.

Thursday: June unemployment figures. MPs begin summer recess, lasts until October 19. National Association of Probation Officers and Liberty report on more than 100 possible miscarriages of justice. Judge Tumim, HM Inspector of Prisons, publishes his report on Glen Parva Young Offenders' Institution, Leicestershire.

Friday: John MacGregor takes over presidency of EC Transport Council. First night of the 98th season of Promenade Concerts at Albert Hall.

Saturday: Labour elects new party leader and deputy. Lady Helen Windsor and Tim Taylor to marry.

Adams blitzes route through world elite

BY RAYMOND KEENE, CHESS CORRESPONDENT

MICHAEL Adams, the 20-year-old chess grandmaster from Truro, Cornwall, has scored the greatest triumph of his career, one that dwarfs his performance in becoming the youngest winner of the British Championship three years ago.

Adams has won the Swift Blitz Championship in Brussels ahead of a host of top grandmasters including the former world champion Anatoly Karpov, his several times challenger Viktor Korchnoi and both the finalists of the present world championship qualifying competition, Nigel Short and Jan Timman.

The Swift tournament was run on a knockout format with players having half an hour for all their moves and with time limits decreasing to break ties. In winning the tournament outright, Adams

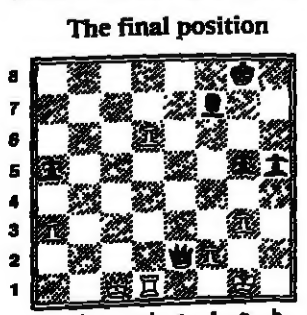
cut a swath through the ranks of his senior colleagues on the English Olympic chess team. In turn, he eliminated Dr John Nunn, Short and Jon Speelman before turning on the foreign contenders Viswanathan Anand of India and Eric Lobron of Germany, whom Adams beat in the final. Adams won £14,000, his largest single purse.

Michael Adams first attracted attention when, at the age of 12 in 1984, he drew a game with Gary Kasparov. He has already published a collection of his best games.

The moves from the game in which Adams, holding the white pieces, defeated Short were:

White	Black	White	Black
1 d4+	d5+	23 Nd4	f4
2 f3	c6	24 Nxb5	g3
3 e4	b6	25 g3	Qx3
4 Bb4	Qb6	26 Rf1	exf3
5 Qc1	a5	27 Bxf3	Ne4
6 c3	Nd7	28 Bxe4	Qxd4
7 Nf3	e4	29 Qxd4	Bxc5
8 Nbd2	f5	30 Rcl	Bb6
9 Bc3	Nf6	31 Nf5	Bxd4
10 c4	Nh5	32 exd4	Sh5
11 Nc3	Ng3	33 c7	Ra6
12 b3	Nf6	34 e8Q	Rxe8
13 a3	Bd6	35 Rxc6	Rxc6
14 b4	Qd8	36 Nxc6	Qxc6
15 Bc2	Se7	37 Rcl	Bf7
16 c5	O-O	38 e5	Qc7
17 Nf3	b6	39 Rcl	Qd6
18 O-O	Rb8	40 Qe5	a5
19 Qc2	g5	41 Qc3	b5
20 b5	Qxc5	42 Qb5	Qe5
21 dxc5	Qd5	43 d6	Qe2
22 Bxc5	Sf7	44 Qcl	

Black resigns



IN 1961, PARIS POLICE KILLED SCORES OF PEACEFUL PROTESTORS.

THEN THEY KILLED THE STORY.

'DROWNING BY BULLETS': October 17, 1961. Thousands of Algerians gathered in Paris to protest about the night-time curfew imposed upon them.

The police mounted a massive operation to break up the demonstration.

That night, and in the days that followed,

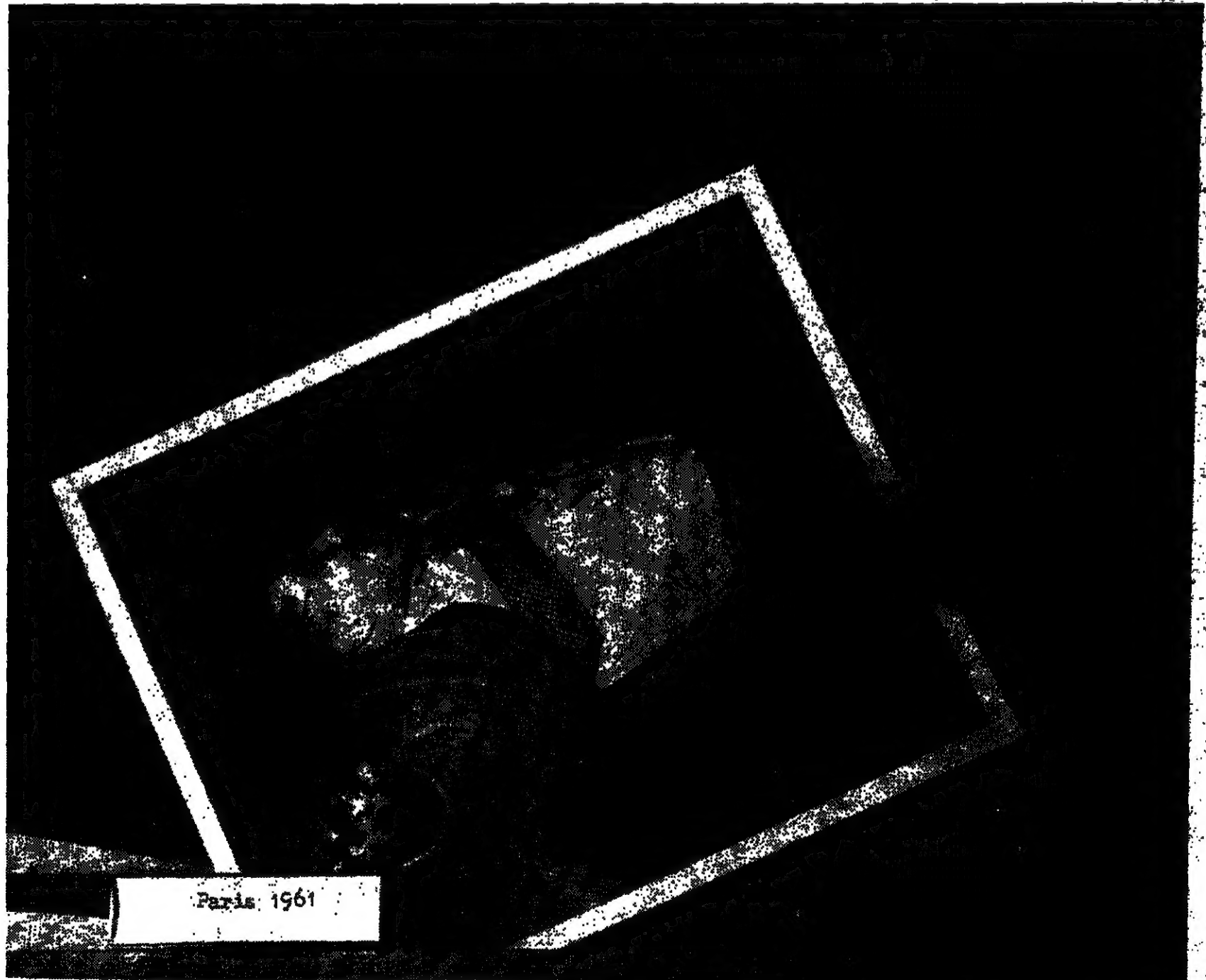
the police committed untold atrocities.

Hundreds of people were beaten, tortured, strangled or shot. Bodies were dumped in the Seine. The police and the authorities then conspired to silence the story.

Tonight, Secret History again uncovers the truth about a shocking event that, over

time, has been obscured by a welter of hearsay and propaganda.

This evening's programme exposes the massacre that took place and the aftermath of cover-up and denial in what was undoubtedly one of the darkest nights in the history of France.

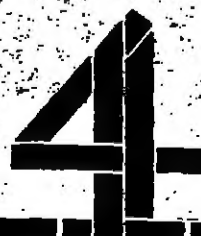


Paris, 1961

SECRET HISTORY

8PM. MONDAYS

KEEP AN EYE ON



سنة ١٤١٣

Rocard impresses Socialists as man to succeed Mitterrand

AS THE strains of Beethoven's *Ode to Joy* ended the French Socialist Party's weekend conference in Bordeaux yesterday, Michel Rocard, the former Prime Minister, emerged as the man most likely to be the Socialist candidate for the presidency in 1995.

M Rocard's speech dealt only in general terms with the issues which immediately face his party, calling for a 10-year job creation programme and a yes vote in September's Maastricht treaty referendum. The climax of his address, however, focused on the battle against right-wing parties in the far-off presidential contest.

"When the time comes to beat them in 1995, I am calmly certain that we will rally together," he ended to rapturous applause.

Both Laurent Fabius, the Socialist Party secretary, and Pierre Bérégovoy, the prime minister, later acknowledged M Rocard as the probable presidential candidate. Despite opposition from Jean-Pierre Chevènement, who resigned as defence minister in protest at France's participation in the Gulf war, a large majority of delegates was in favour of the government's pro-Maastricht policy.

A defeat for President Mitterrand's line in the referendum, just 10 weeks away, would be politically disastrous for the Socialists, but

Sean Mac Carthaigh finds the French ruling party at a low ebb, but looking to a man who, they believe, can lead them towards better times in the future

delegates, spurred by a speech from Jacques Delors, seemed confident of victory. In contrast, many Socialists, at all levels of the party, believe the government will be thrown out of office in next March's legislative elections.

This year's regional poll saw the Socialist vote plummet from 29 per cent to 18.3 per cent popular support. Since then, the wily M Mitterrand has succeeded in splitting the conservative coalition of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's Union for French Democracy and Jacques Chirac's Rally for the Republic by ordering a plebiscite on Maastricht.

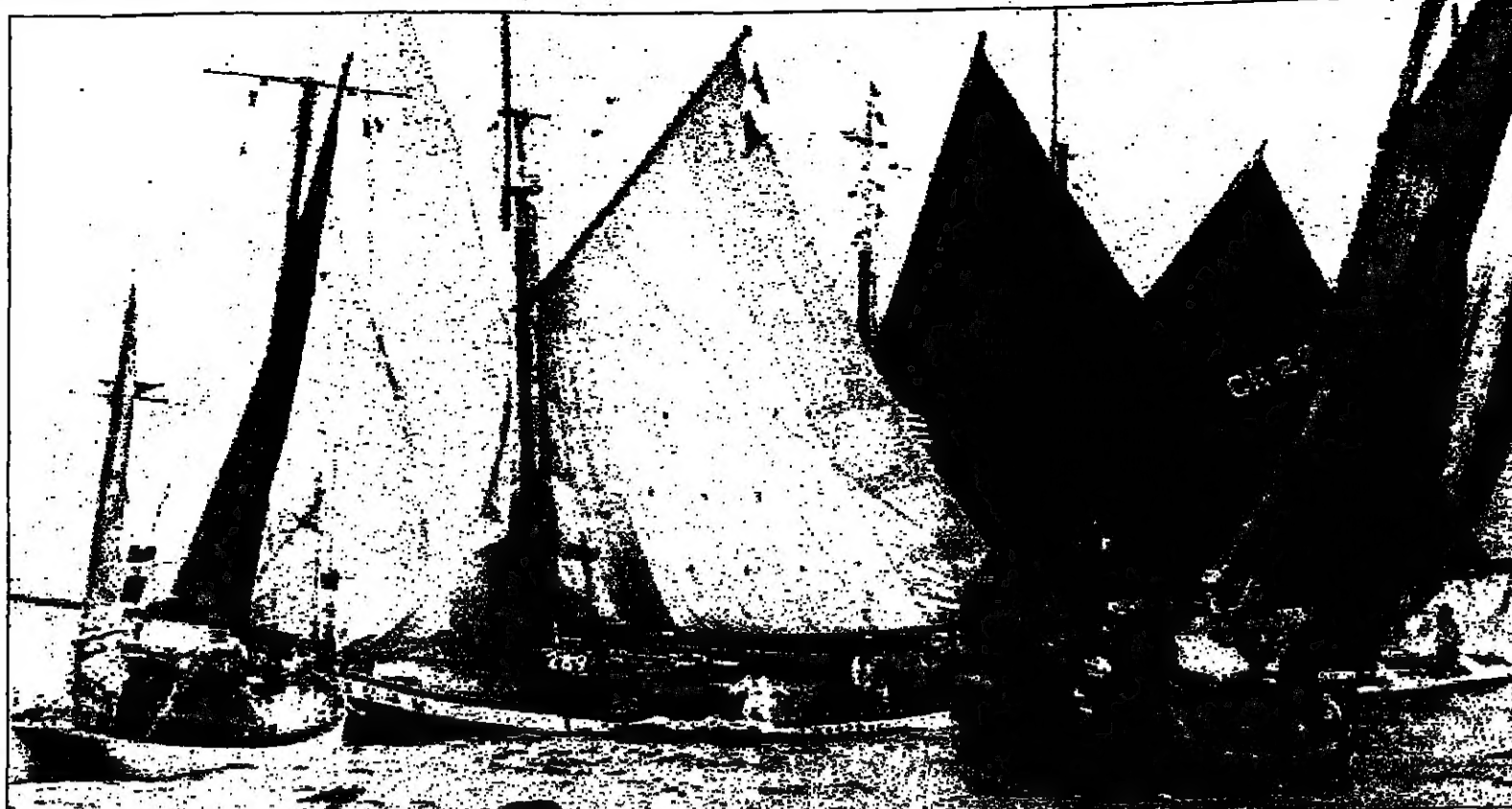
Despite upbeat messages from M Fabius as the conference closed yesterday, even M Bérégovoy seemed unable to muster a convincing optimism. "If we don't believe in ourselves, we can't win," he said lamely. After the congress, another former Socialist prime minister, Pierre Mauroy, said M Rocard had gone from being the party's "virtual" presidential candidate to being its "natural

candidate". While some Socialists are privately willing to admit defeat in advance, they believe a presidential victory by M Rocard would more than compensate.

This would mean a Socialist in the Elysée Palace for 21 consecutive years, and would be sure of diluting much of the efficacy of any conservative administration. The way would then be paved, according to the theory, for a Socialist sweep in the 1997 legislative elections.

Throughout the conference delegates showed enthusiastic support for Henri Emmanuelli, the Speaker of the National Assembly, who must this week face charges of influence-peddling. The accusations centre on a slush fund, allegedly supported by bribes from building contractors, used during the 1988 election campaign. M Emmanuelli, who was Socialist party treasurer at the time, has expressed outrage at the idea that he may be arrested.

The party also announced yesterday its programme in the run-up to the legislative elections, which focuses on tackling France's chronic unemployment problem and underlines the Socialist commitment to a mixed economy. The document also leaves room for electoral pacts with other left-of-centre parties such as the country's two Green parties and the Communists.



Ancient mariners: veteran gaff-rigged boats waiting at the start line of a regatta yesterday at the Brest '92 vintage maritime meeting of about 2,000 wooden vessels, including a replica ancient Greek galley crewed by 35 Ukrainian oarsmen and Viking longboats

Italy is to sell off four state firms for £25 bn

FROM AFP
IN ROME

IN AN attempt to cut Italy's national budget deficit, the government has announced a privatisation programme worth £25 billion to take effect from today.

Four public firms are to be sold, including a group of industrial, telecommunications and transport companies, ENI, which specialises in oil and gas, the

national electricity company and an insurance group.

Nearly half of Italy's industry has for decades been government-owned. The privatisation plans will put an end to the reign of the ministry for public shares. The government has handed control of the new private industries over to the treasury.

The collapse of Italy's financial market and the reluctance of certain parties to co-operate with the programme

have held up the process for months. In an attempt to speed up this process, the government announced it will release treasury bonds through Italy's banks, which can be bought by customers and converted into shares. Rome intends to sell off 20 per cent of its shares, worth £2,000 billion by the end of this year, and 45 per cent of the capital should be in private hands within a few years. Giuseppe Guarino, the minister

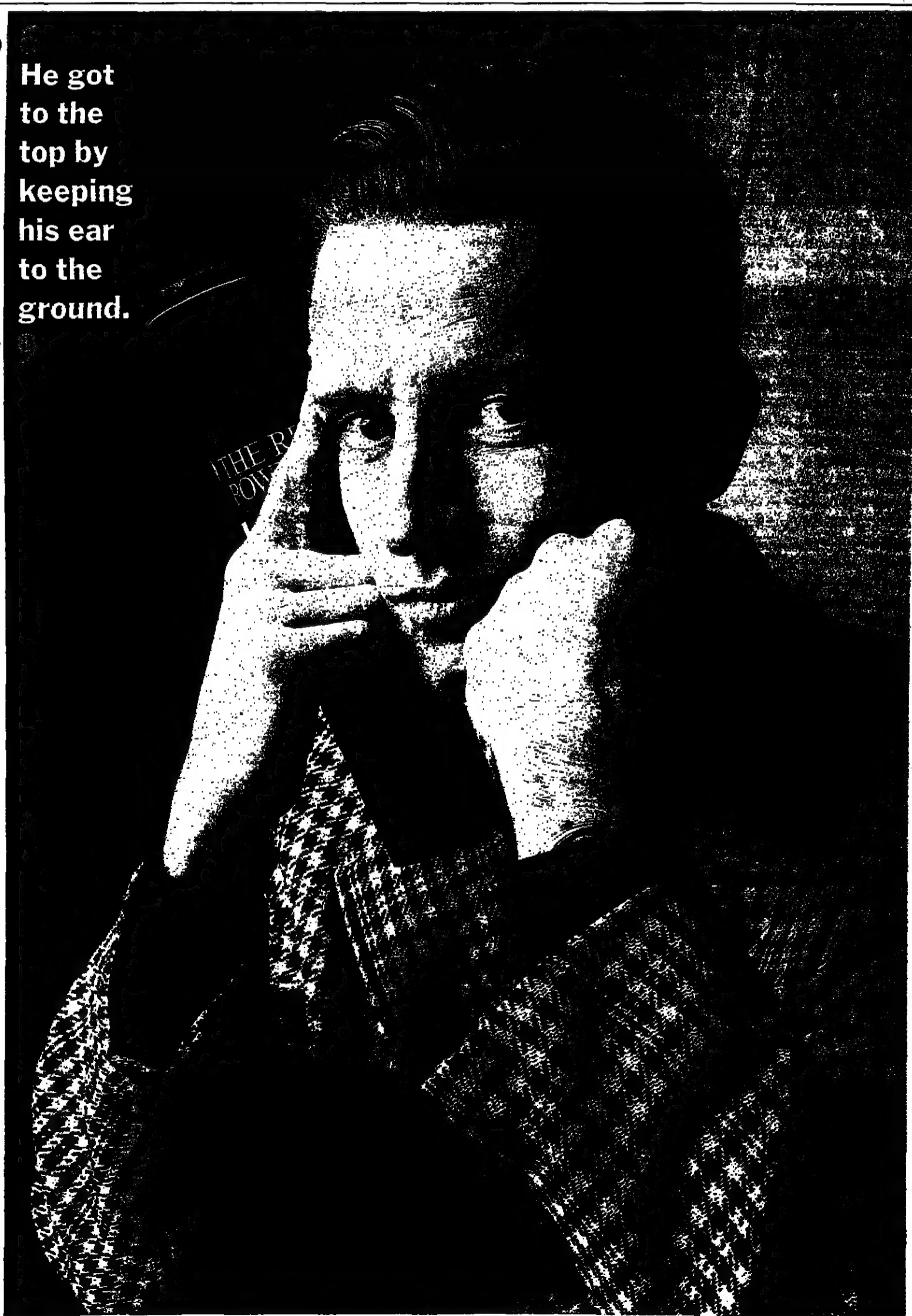
for public shares, last night called the project a historic turning point. He insisted that privatisation would not increase Italy's debt, as the treasury would receive only profits from the sell-off and would not inherit the societies' debts.

The third largest public holding, EFIM, which controls aircraft, tourism and food companies, is not being sold off. It has made losses over several years, and will

probably be broken up in the near future.

IRI, which was set up by Italy's fascist regime before the second world war to save banks and industries in trouble, is the largest of the groups to be sold off. It employs 429,000 people and has a turnover of £52 billion. ENI, which has branched out into public works and environmental projects, employs 131,000 and has a turnover of £20 billion.

He got to the top by keeping his ear to the ground.



TIME
INTERNATIONAL

THE WORLD'S NEWSMAGAZINE

Ukraine's reform chief dismissed

FROM ROBERT SERLY IN KIEV

THE dismissal of Volodymyr Lanovyi, the architect of Ukraine's plans for economic reform, yesterday cast a shadow over the country's future and threatened the introduction of its overdue privatisation programme.

Mr Lanovyi, director of the Economic Institute at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, was removed on Saturday by President Kravchuk from both his positions as deputy prime minister and economic minister. His unceremonious departure, announced on Ukrainian state television, is a victory for the powerful and corrupt clique of politicians from the former Soviet hierarchy who have managed to keep a grip on power here after the collapse of the Soviet Union and Ukraine's independence.

The republic's blueprint for economic reforms as well as its relationship with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank has been thrown into uncertainty. In the foreseeable future both Western institutions will continue to seek a role in the republic's future, pressured by Western countries and America in particular.

However, their attitude is likely to be marked by a greater degree of hesitancy. "The IMF and the World Bank felt that Mr Lanovyi was the only person who spoke their language on an individual level.

People will be very disappointed that he has gone," one Western adviser to the Ukrainian government said last night.

Mr Lanovyi, who was never accepted by his *nomenklatura* colleagues, openly criticised governmental attitudes to reform. He was regarded as a good economist but a tactless politician. His successor is likely to be Valentin Simonenko, a career communist who led Odessa's city council before becoming President Kravchuk's representative in the city earlier this year.

The damage to the country's plan will be felt particularly in the privatisation programme which Mr Lanovyi and his team of young economists drew up at the end of January. Although the laws are now in place, albeit late, the package is vaguely worded and vulnerable to a variety of interpretations.

The republic's economic plans affect not only Ukraine. The country was responsible for a quarter of all Soviet industrial output and nearly half its agricultural produce. Failure to reverse falling output will stifle economic growth in all other former Soviet republics, especially Belorussia and the southern Russian regions. For the Ukraine population, the only change is likely to be further delays in economic reforms.

Volunteers fighting forest fire

FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS
IN MOSCOW

HUNDREDS of volunteers joined professional firemen and soldiers yesterday to battle dozens of forest fires in Latvia, including one which at first threatened a former Soviet military base.

Nearly 60 fires were reported in different regions of Latvia, the Russian Information Agency and the Latvian news agency Lieta reported. The fires threatened an 800-acre forest preserve on Kolsky Cape, 125 miles northwest of the capital, Riga.

Ivars Godmanis, the Latvian prime minister, flew by helicopter to inspect the area, which cannot be reached by road. "If we don't extinguish the fire today, we will be deprived of all forest wealth in the region," Mr Godmanis said.

Fires, resulting from a drought and heatwave, were also reported in pine tree forests and peatbogs near Riga, including one near a Russian army ammunition depot.

Vitali Liepinsh, the Latvian defence ministry duty officer, said the fires near Riga had been brought under control yesterday and there was no threat to the depot.

Shots are fired in Estonia

FROM ANATOL LIEVEN
IN TALLINN

ESTONIAN leaders have appealed for calm after an armed incident involving Russian and Estonian troops in which both sides fired shots in the air. Tension in the republic has also been raised by a proposal to hold a referendum in the Russian-dominated town of Narva, possibly leading to separation from Estonia and civil war.

The armed incident took place after Estonian home guards in Harju district, outside Tallinn, confiscated a Russian military vehicle. They were enforcing new Estonian rules forbidding the movement of Russian military personnel without specific permission. Russian soldiers surrounded their headquarters and fired volleys in the air, to which the home guard responded. "The Russians left without the vehicle, but that apparently is now being returned."

The Estonian defence council, headed by Arnold Ruutel, the president, called on Estonians to show restraint in the face of what it called a "military provocation" and to the proposal to hold a referendum in Narva.

Havel: not willing to be just a symbolic figure

Offer from Havel to stay on

Prague: President Havel said yesterday he was willing to become president of an independent Czech state if Czechoslovakia split up, providing conditions were right.

"It depends on how a Czech president is [constitutionally] defined... as I would not naturally want to be a symbolic figure," he said in a regular radio address. "Being a president is not my goal in life, but only a way of serving the public, and it would also depend on whether my eventual candidacy were backed by a majority of parties with which I share certain values."

Mr Havel failed to be re-elected as Czechoslovakia's federal president earlier this month after his candidacy was blocked by Slovak parliamentarians. (Reuters)

Drivers taxed

Bonn: A tax will be payable "most likely" in 1995/96, by users of German highways, the German transport minister told the weekly *Der Spiegel*. The tax will be paid by all motorists, be they German or foreign. Günter Krause said. (Reuters)

Killer crash

London: Amnesty International's executive chief, Annette Eberhart, 45, and her husband, Carl E. Fischer, have died in a car crash in a head-on collision in heavy rain in Florence, the London-based human rights group said. (Reuters)

Nuclear threat

Moscow: Still at the nuclear plant in the hidden city of Krasnoyarsk-26, in Siberia, where one reactor produces plutonium for military use, have threatened to strike to claim three months' pay arrears. Interfax news agency said. (AFP)

Poll favoured

Madrid: Seventy per cent of Spanish voters favour a referendum on the Maastricht treaty on European unity, according to an opinion poll published in the daily newspaper *El País*. The poll surveyed 1,200 eligible voters throughout Spain. (Reuters)

July 13 1992

UN supplies lift 71-day Serb siege of Dobrinja

FROM DISSA TREVISAN AND TIM JUDAH IN BELGRADE

AFTER 71 days of isolation food and medicines were yesterday delivered to the frontline Sarajevo suburb of Dobrinja. United Nations officials arranged a 5-hour ceasefire between Bosnian government troops and Bosnian Serbs and a convoy of trucks and armoured personnel carriers drove into the battered suburb close to Sarajevo airport.

In some places in Dobrinja Serbs and Government troops snipe at each other from distances of only 50 yards. "Humanitarian aid is a beginning," said Fabrizio Hochschild, an official of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, which has been helping to distribute the food and medicine now being brought in on international relief flights to the airport.

Dobrinja is cut off from the rest of the city, but held by government troops, and some of its 30,000 remaining residents have been reduced to eating grass, nettles and flour mixed with water. Mr Hochschild said that there were clear signs that malnutrition had begun.

Continual shelling and sniper fire have kept the people imprisoned in their basements. Their plight has worsened over the last fortnight as they have watched aid flights lumber into the adjacent airport, but none of the food and medicine has been able to reach them.

Services were held in Dobrinja's Catholic church and mosque yesterday but not in its Serbian Orthodox church. Dzavad Džiba, a Radio Sarajevo journalist, said that local officials were distributing the aid and they that regular deliveries could now begin.

However, Mr Hochschild.



Boutros Boutros Ghali appeal from church leaders

Yeltsin returns to conflict

FROM MARY DZIEVSKY IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Yeltsin has returned from three weeks abroad to a Moscow where the sense of drift that often accumulates during his absences has given way to open conflicts in his administration.

The most visible conflict pits Andrei Kozyrev, the foreign minister, against Aleksandr Rutskoi, the vice-president, and sections of the former Soviet, now Russian, military. The conflict is over Mr Kozyrev's warning ten days ago that Mr Yeltsin might find himself the victim of a hardline coup by a group he described as the "party of war".

In the background of Mr Kozyrev's outburst lie two deeper disputes. The first is a simmering disagreement about the whole direction of Russian foreign policy. A well organised foreign policy opposition is already in existence led, ideologically at least, by Sergei Stankevich, the former democratic politician, and apparently backed by Mr Rutskoi. This group regards itself as "Eurasian" and argues for recognition of Russia's position between East and West.

The other conflict pits the out-and-out economic reformers, led by Yegor Gaidar, the acting prime minister, against the "industrial" lobby, the representatives of former Soviet state enterprises, particularly those in the defence sector.

● Washington: The International Monetary Fund yesterday confirmed outlines of an economic agreement with Russia and said a further accord that could open up the country to new loans could be expected later this year. (Reuters)

Fighting flares in Bendery

FROM AP IN KISHINEV

A MOLDAVIAN policeman was killed at the weekend and 17 people were wounded in renewed fighting in the war-torn town of Bendery in eastern Moldavia.

The clashes, which began on Saturday night and subsided early yesterday, violated the latest truce reached last Wednesday. It was unclear who started the fighting.

A Moldavian defence ministry statement said that separatists attacked a loyalist-controlled police station in the town, about 42 miles east of Kishinev. A policeman was killed and 15 people, including two civilians, were wounded.

Konstantin Caranov, the deputy mayor of Bendery, said that two separatist militiamen were also wounded. The town was the scene of fierce fighting three weeks ago that left at least 300 people dead. Transnistria wants to secede from Moldavia and its strong ethnic Romanian majority.



On guard: A Cossack volunteer keeps guard on Russian-speaking villagers in Dubossary in Transnistria, which wants to break from Moldavia

PEOPLE

French women plead for Panthéon place

A group of prominent French women has appealed to President Mitterrand to allow famous members of their sex a burial in the crypt of the Panthéon in Paris, hitherto reserved almost exclusively for men.

Former European parliament president Simone Veil told French television that women like scientist Marie Curie deserved to be at the Panthéon with such figures as Socialist founding father Jean Jaurès, writer Emile Zola and Resistance leader Jean Moulin. Mme Veil said the only woman now at the Panthéon was the wife of the scientist Marcellin Berthelot, buried with her husband solely because she died a few hours after him.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher was given the codename "Tulip" and classified as an "informal collaborator" in the files of the East German Stasi secret police, according to the news magazine *Der Spiegel*. The magazine says that a file was opened by the Stasi about the long-serving foreign minister in an attempt to find material

that would damage him politically.

Klaus Kinkel, the German foreign minister, arrived in Turkey to patch up relations clouded by Bonn accusations that Ankara used German-supplied weapons against its Kurdish minority.

The Japanese government has decided to send Emperor Akihito to China in late October to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Japanese ties.

Tracy Austin, 29, whose promise of a brilliant tennis career were sidetracked by injury and then ended by a near fatal car accident, has been inducted in the International Tennis Hall of Fame in Newport, Rhode Island.

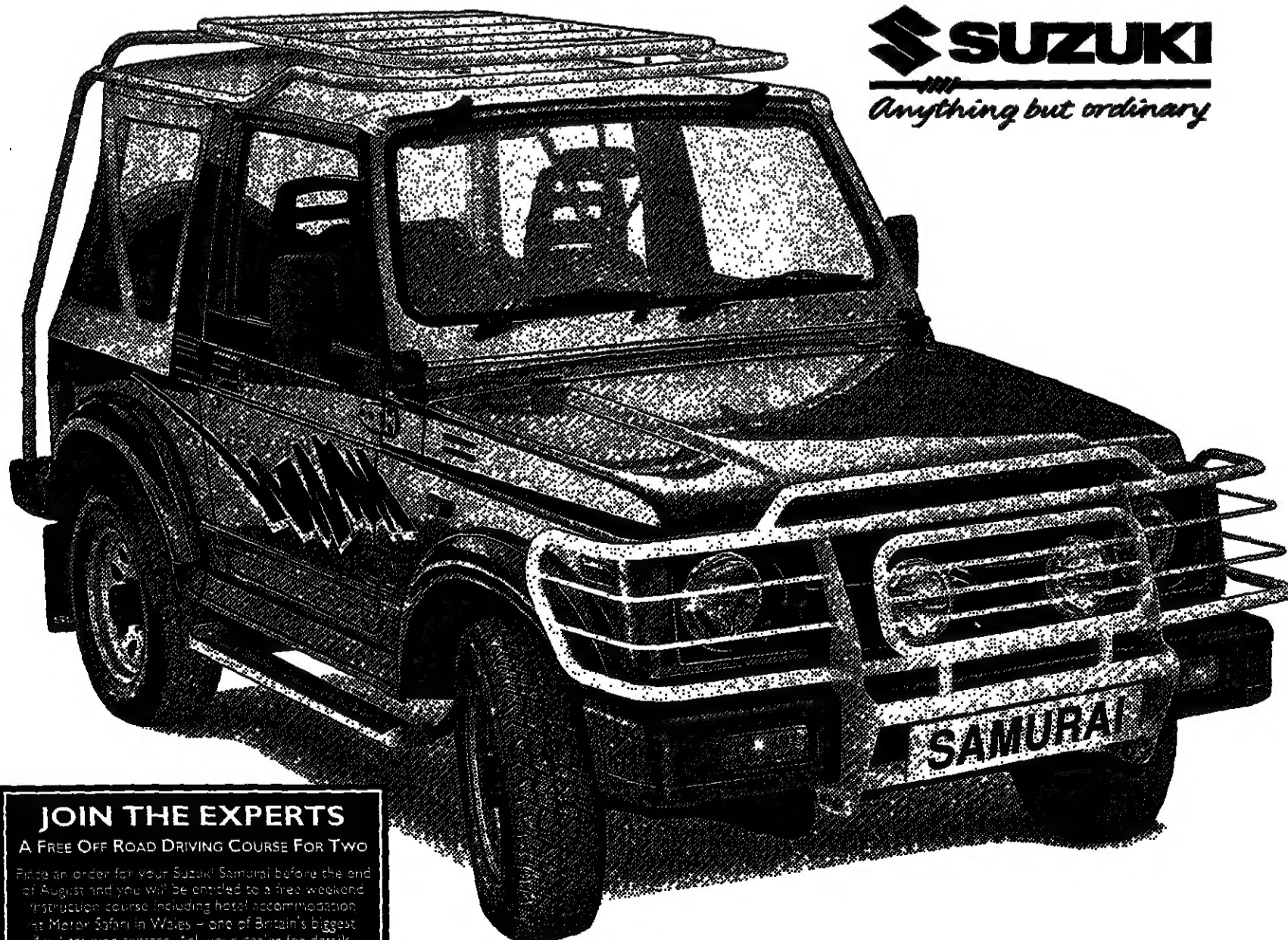
The outgoing Ecuador president, Rodrigo Borja, is leaving an American hospital after heart treatment and set off as scheduled on a European tour, officials said in Quito.

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Delegates gather for the ritual 'coronation' of their challenger in the race for the United States presidency

Democrats go all out as hopes for Clinton grow

FROM PETER STOTHARD, US EDITOR, IN NEW YORK

WHEN Doug Harris, a New York Democrat, left his home in Dundee 20 years ago, it was to escape the career limitations of the "three Js" — job, jam and journalism. As he surveyed the first night picnic party for the Democratic convention on Saturday, he suggested an appropriate new trioka for this week — "jackals, jollies, and journalism".

The jackals — lobbyist packs who live off knowing who might get a job in a Clinton administration — were working hard all weekend. There is a cold sense here among the shiny-shoed professionals that, as Ross Perot stumbles and George Bush languishes, Bill Clinton might yet make it to the White House.

Jollies? The Saturday night party — held among rock-videos and giant Coca-Cola cans in mid-town Manhattan's Bryant park — was just

CLINTON

crs ruefully recalled their empty optimism of four years ago when Michael Dukakis bounced out of his Atlanta convention with a 17-point lead in the polls that "lasted about as long as this hamburger".

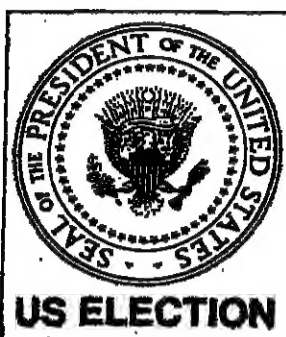
Leslie Peppitone, a Zen-Buddhist psychologist from Philadelphia, said that she had been drafted into the Pennsylvania delegation to offer stress counselling. Despite the drop in the traditional ardency of voting night, she has "potential patients everywhere".

The Democrats are the first to hold their 1992 convention. That is the agreed fate for the party that is out of power. Winners go last — and the Republican organisers, whose representatives are also here behind the scenes, get the chance to parade any embarrassing moments before their own supporters in Houston next month. The initial Republican reaction: a modest degree of alarm. Even the most partisan critics have been impressed here by Mr Clinton's personal domination of events.

Tonight, Mr Clinton will be hailed by Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey, a man whom earlier this year many far preferred to "slick Willie". On Thursday, he will be nominated by New York's own governor, Mario Cuomo, who was still being persuaded to run for president himself as late as April. Add the support of Paul Tsongas, the defeated rival, and the grudging Mr Jackson: the picture is about as complete as it can be made.

Last week, by choosing a fellow young moderate Southerner, Senator Al Gore, to be his running mate, Mr Clinton tried to signal that his final direction had been set. His support in public opinion has risen since. But this week he still has to reach far beyond Madison Square Gardens.

By the end of Saturday evening in Bryant Square, fuelled by frequent free Miller Lite beers, Doug Harris had warmed further to his "three Js" theme. "Away from here the Clinton campaign still stands for 'joint-smoking, jocular-sitting and Jennifer (sic) Flowers', he said. "From now on we are for jobs, justice and generational (sic) change. Got it?"



US ELECTION

the start of six days of partying at the taxpayers' and political contributors' expense.

Then there are the journalists: 15,000 writers, editors and broadcasters have come here for a week which is not expected to make great political drama but which, Democrats being Democrats, could still end in the satisfying headlines of catastrophe.

Governor Clinton's aides this week want what may be impossible: hours of media attention and minimum unscripted action. The result, they hope, will be that mythical "big bounce" in the opinion polls that will carry them through until November. As Mr Harris rubbed shoulders with delegates from Tennessee and Pennsylvania, the talk was optimistic of how the Rev Jesse Jackson had finally agreed to endorse the Clinton-Gore ticket and how Mr Perot had made a "par-ronising fool of himself" in front of a black audience in Nashville on Saturday. Oth-



Greetings folks: Bill Clinton, whose standing in opinion polls is rising, with his wife, Hillary, hailing the press at the airport in Little Rock, Arkansas, on his way to Tennessee and on to New York today for the week-long Democratic convention

CONVENTION NOTEBOOK by Martin Fletcher

New York preens itself

Dan Quayle says the Democrats could not have chosen a more appropriate site for its 1992 convention than Democratic-controlled New York City. He calls the problem-plagued city a "hellish glimpse of a liberal inferno". But for this one week the Big Apple is doing its level best to prove him wrong.

New York is spending \$21 million on the convention, hoping to recoup several times that amount. It has completely refurbished Madison Square Garden, the place where Marilyn Monroe once sang "Happy Birthday" to JFK and Ali fought Frazier in the "fight of the century". The week's emotional and physical focal point will undoubtedly be the 23ft x 17ft "video wall" that is the backdrop to the speakers' podium and displays either one huge image, or breaks into 56 separate screens.

When Bill Clinton speaks on Thursday the nominee's immense video image will tower over his corporeal self. Likewise the whole screen will be used for a film celebrating Robert Kennedy, with whom Mr Clinton yearns to be liked.

Conspicuously it will break into its 56 different pictures to show Democrats cheering wildly for their nominee, or to show the terrible things like AIDS and joblessness that have afflicted Americans under Republican rule.

It remains to be seen what screen treatment Mr Clinton receives when he formally nominates Mr Clinton on Wednesday. The New York governor's brilliant keynote speech to the 1984 convention is frequently compared to Mr Clinton's excruciating 30-minute nomination of Michael

Dukakis in 1988, and the convention organisers are terrified the Arkansas governor will be eclipsed at his moment of glory.

Texas governor Ann Richards, the convention speaker, renowned for her 1988 keynote speech mocking George Bush ("Poor George. He was born with a silver foot in his mouth").

But this year she seems more concerned with appearance and colour-toning. She appeared on the podium on Saturday wearing a white jacket and fol-



Monroe: a songbird at the garden

lowed by an aide carrying others in yellow, red, blue and green.

Talking of screens, the networks see so little hard news emerging from the convention that they have cut coverage to an all-time low of one hour nightly, with CBS offering nothing at all on Tuesday when it will be showing an all-star baseball game. (In a contradictory display of high-mindedness, CBS news has also banned soundbites of less than 30 seconds during this presid-

ential campaign, with the result that it is showing practically none at all. The Democrats' one comfort is that media credentials have risen to a record 15,000, more than three for every delegate.

One hundred of New York's most exclusive restaurants are offering \$19.92 (£10) lunches for the week and have been deluged with calls for reservations — not from delegates but from ordinary New Yorkers eager to see how Manhattan's "lunch bunch" lives. The exception was actor Robert de Niro, who rang the four-star Quilted Grafite and was told he could well afford dinner at the regular price.

On Saturday Ron Brown, the Democrat chairman, threw the first of thousands of convention parties, entertaining 750 VIPs on a train from Washington to New York, each state holds a reception.

Unsuccessful candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination also throw parties for their supporters. Most have hired restaurants. Typically Jerry Brown, the angry outsider, is holding a picnic in a park up near Harlem.

The most important meeting of the week will not be in New York at all, of course, but 2,000 miles away in Wyoming's Rocky Mountains. With the spotlight on the Democrats, President Bush and James Baker, the Secretary of State, are spending three days fishing at the latter's ranch.

This, the pundits predict, could be the moment that Mr Bush begs his 1988 campaign managers to return and revive this year's inept campaign.

Mayor attempts conjuring trick

BY BEN MACINTYRE

WHILE gardeners yesterday feverishly put the finishing touches to a newly planted flowerbed outside Madison Square Garden for the benefit of the 35,000 Democratic delegates and journalists who will today pack the huge stadium for the party's convention, municipal workers three miles away toiled, rather less energetically to clear the remaining debris left by a week of sporadic rioting in the city's drug-ridden Washington Heights area.

Both enterprises shared a single aim: to improve this scarred metropolis's image and give a good (and false) impression to visiting politicians and film crews.

Just over a week ago, José García, 23, was shot dead in the lobby of a building on 162nd street by a policeman, Michael O'Keefe. In the street outside the largely Dominican community has laid wreaths and placed candles in the form of a cross.

The death of García was followed by three nights of riots, arson and looting. Another young Dominican died after being chased by police and plunging six floors from the roof of a building. Hispanic witnesses say he was beaten and then pushed off by policemen. Dozens of police officers were hurt, and scores of local youths were arrested.

Advisers to David Dinkins, the mayor, did not try to disguise that the riots were a public relations disaster for him, since he has worked assiduously in recent months to portray New York in a better light.

That is a formidable, and perhaps impossible task. New York has become, more than ever, "a city of the very rich, the very poor and the very young". A recent poll revealed that more than half of those who live in New York would rather live elsewhere. Plans to control the flow of drugs into

(and out of) the city have largely failed; crime is increasing and the number of homeless people is growing.

Efforts to disguise this kind of urban disintegration are necessarily cosmetic and seldom convincing. There was an outcry from civil rights workers last week when it was alleged that the police had been given orders to move the homeless from around the convention stadiums lest the visitors see them.

An economic crisis that has bedevilled the city since the 60s has been accelerated, by recession, and a vast acreage of office space now stands empty as the very rich, in the form of big business, flee the city for more congenial locations. The violence that flared in Los Angeles after the verdict in the Rodney King case did not spread to New York, but it is a sign of how paranoid many wealthier residents are that, by 3pm on the afternoon of the Los Angeles riots, roads were jammed with mostly white New Yorkers attempting to flee.

In the 34th police precinct of Washington Heights relations between residents and police are beyond repair. The only person in New York, with a reasonable claim to have a job more difficult than the police of the 34th precinct, is Mayor Dinkins. If he can ensure that the week of the Democratic convention passes without further outbreaks of violence in Washington Heights, he will have pulled off a commendable sleight-of-hand.

The beleaguered mayor can be sure of one thing: as soon as the delegates and journalists leave, the homeless of Madison Square Garden will make it their home again. Without a police guard, the flowers will probably not survive the week.

Bush camp alarmed by sleazy advert

FROM JAMIE DETTMER IN WASHINGTON

FLOYD Brown, a maverick conservative activist, can lay claim to the scalp of one presidential hopeful, Michael Dukakis, the 1988 Democrat candidate, and if he has his way he may soon be waving Bill Clinton's too.

In 1988, Mr Brown broadcast an advertisement attacking Mr Dukakis for a prison programme he launched while he was governor of Massachusetts. Under the programme, Willie Horton, a convicted black killer, was released on weekend parole and raped a white woman. The advertisement, sleazy and racist though it was, inflicted fatal damage on Mr Dukakis's campaign by painting him as soft on crime.

Mr Brown's effort to claim a second Democrat victim is

TV CAMPAIGN

under way with planned broadcasts of an advertisement involving viewers to telephone the "Bill Clinton fact line" and hear tape-recorded "intimate" conversations between Mr Clinton and Jennifer Flowers, the former nightclub singer who claims to have had a 13-year affair with the Arkansas governor.

"What really happened between Bill Clinton and Jennifer Flowers? Did he try a cover-up? Call and get to know Bill Clinton the way Jennifer Flowers did," the advertisement says. The 30-second advertisement cautions that "explicit language" is contained in the tapes.

The advertisement was to have started its run at the weekend on cable networks in New York. But after Democratic and Republican complaints about it, Time Warner ordered its stations not to show it.

The advertisement has been denounced by Democrats as "sleazy" and has been condemned by President Bush as "sleazy". Bush campaign managers and some Republican media consultants are worried that it may backfire and damage their party. "This isn't an ad, this is voyeurism," Bryant Smith, a Republican strategist, said.

At the weekend, Ms Flowers secured a temporary court order in Texas blocking Mr Brown from using tapes of her alleged conversations with Mr Clinton. "I am not going to continue being victimised by politicians and hucksters to their profit and my detriment," she said.

Mr Brown is undaunted and determined to "reveal Bill Clinton's true character to the American people". His lawyers will try today to get the temporary court order lifted. Mr Brown is confident that it will be and is expecting money to flow in to his political action committee, the presidential victory committee, once the advertisement is aired. Each telephone call will cost \$4.99 (£2.60), of which more than \$2 will go to Mr Brown's committee.

The White House is distancing itself from Mr Brown. Bush campaign managers have written to the impassioned crusader and asked him not to use any designation that "raises the possibility of confusing your efforts with those of Bush-Quayle '92". Mr Brown, 31, is unrepentant.

URGENT PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

From The Director-General of the British Red Cross



If you saw my Open Letter in this paper last week you will know we are facing a human catastrophe in Somalia.

Now, I implore you again to help. Please send urgent funds to our Action for Somalia appeal. Because up to 3 million people are at risk, many of them innocent children.

Outside Mogadishu

250,000 people face death by starvation now. Already, 5 British Red Cross doctors and nurses are working to save these starving people, braving the bullets and shells that have killed 3 colleagues. Every day we fly 70 tonnes of food into central Somalia.

YET THIS IS NOT ENOUGH. We need extra funds to buy vital food, blankets and medical equipment. Please make your urgent gift now by completing and returning the coupon below. Thank you.

Mike Whitlam

Yes, I want to help. Here is my gift of: £400 ☐ £100 ☐ £75 ☐ £50 ☐ £36 ☐ £20 ☐ £ (Please make cheque/PO payable to British Red Cross)

Name Address

Post to: British Red Cross, FREEPOST, London SW1X 7SP.

Signature Date

Post to: British Red Cross, FREEPOST, London SW1X 7SP.

British Red Cross

Registered Charity No. 220949

Two Reagan aides may be charged

FROM JAMIE DETTMER IN WASHINGTON

SPECIAL prosecutors investigating the Iran-Contra arms-for-hostages deal are considering charging key aides of Ronald Reagan, the former president, with perjury. They include George Shultz, who was Mr Reagan's Secretary of State, and Edwin Meese, his attorney-general.

The evidence, which would be used in any trial, is contained in notes written by Caspar Weinberger, the former defence secretary. They record detailed administration discussions about arms shipments to Iran by way of Israel. Charges against Mr Shultz and Mr Meese would have to be laid before the end of the month to beat a statute of limitations deadline. The special prosecutors seem determined to try to prove that Mr Reagan knew much more about the arms deals than he has admitted.

Pope enters clinic for tests

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE Pope, 72, who normally enjoys good health, was admitted to the surgical department of a Rome clinic yesterday for intestinal tests, the Vatican announced. Whether or not he would undergo surgery was not immediately clear.

A Vatican statement said only that the visit to the Gemelli clinic of the medicine and surgery faculty of the Sacred Heart Catholic University in Rome was to continue a series of tests already begun at the Vatican. "The expectation for now is that it will force the Pope to delay, but not cancel, his planned holiday," Dr Joaquin Navarro-Valls, the Vatican chief spokesman, said. "The delay should be a matter of days, not weeks," he added.

The Polish-born Pope was the first to announce the news. "I now want to tell you a secret," he said to the hundreds of tourists and pilgrims in St Peter's Square for the normal Sunday "Angelus" address. "This evening I will

be going to the Policlinico Gemelli for a series of medical checks. I ask you to pray that God will be next to me and support me."

The Pope was to have left on holiday in the Cadore region of northeast Italy on Wednesday. Dr Navarro-Valls said tests so far ruled out any connection between the infection and the Pope's visit to Angola last month.

The Gemelli hospital was



The Pope: let St Peter's crowds into a secret

where the Pope recovered from an assassination attempt by Turkish-born Mehmet Ali Agca in 1981, when a bullet entered his abdomen and punctured his intestine in several places. The operation then lasted four hours and left no internal injuries, sources close to the Pope indicated recently.

Yesterday marked the first time the Pope has announced details of his health to the public. Former popes who have had operations, John XXIII and Paul VI among them, had operated theatres set up in the Vatican.

The present Pope has presented a robust figure during his 14 years as the leader of the Roman Catholic Church, ceaselessly travelling the world. In the first 11 years of his papacy he visited about 90 countries during nearly 46 foreign trips.

Although he has often looked tired during some of his more gruelling official duties, his health has not been a cause for concern.

Show exposes myth of loner Van Gogh

FROM CYNTHIA OSTERMAN IN AMSTERDAM

VINCENT van Gogh was not the friendless, unrecognised artist of popular myth. An exhibition in Amsterdam shows relatives and contemporaries such as Paul Gauguin, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec and Claude Monet praising him both as artist and friend.

Amsterdam's Van Gogh Museum, home of the biggest collection of his paintings in the world, is displaying little known letters of condolence sent to Van Gogh's brother Theo and family after the Dutch artist killed himself in 1890 at the age of 37, just seven years after taking up the brush. The letters express love and admiration for Van Gogh and curators hope that the show, "A Great Artist is Dead", will help to balance his image as a loner.

"The general view is that Van Gogh was much neglected, unappreciated and virtually friendless, but by no

means was he unrecognised in his lifetime," Ronald Pickvance, the art historian who organised the show, said.

Van Gogh's vibrant canvases and troubled life have fascinated millions since his death. Popular interest was heightened during the 1980s by publicity over the astronomical prices paid for his works. An exhibition of his work held to mark the centenary of his death in 1990 drew nearly 900,000 people. The same year his "Portrait of Dr Gachet" set a world record when it was sold for \$43 million.

Perhaps the most touching letter in the whole exhibition is from Gauguin, whose quarrel with Van Gogh two days before Christmas in 1888 prompted the Dutchman to cut off part of his ear. "For me he was a sincere friend and he was an artist, a rare thing in our epoch," Gauguin wrote. (Reuters)

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Scared businessmen try to head off ANC national strike

FROM RAY KENNEDY AND MICHAEL HAMILYN IN JOHANNESBURG

SOUTH Africa's business community starts urgent action this week to head off a week-long national strike due to be launched next month by the African National Congress.

The South African Co-ordinating Committee on Labour Affairs, representing ten main employers, and representatives of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the ANC's main alliance partner, are due to meet to consider proposals jointly to put pressure on political leaders to speed moves towards a democratic settlement.

Two weeks ago when the congress announced its programme of rolling mass action culminating in a general strike on August 3, the reaction in some leading business circles was that it could not be maintained for more than two days. It was dismissed as a "propaganda ploy" by Koof Meyer, minister of constitutional development. The issue now is not whether the congress can launch the strike but how to prevent it.

Johann Liebenberg, vice-president of the co-ordinating committee, said at the weekend that the aim of the meeting would be to try to avoid a national strike and to find ways of urging politicians

to resume negotiations. A draft proposal agreed at a meeting between the two bodies last week endorses a swift transition to an interim government and the holding of democratic elections for a constitution-making body, the "bottom line" of the ANC's demands for resuming negotiations. Officially, big business continues to talk tough, warning that a strike will force factories to close down and that disciplinary action will be taken against strikers.

There is a growing realisation on all sides that the strike could turn the country, and particularly the violence-torn black townships, back into the anarchic situation of the mid-1980s which the government handled by imposing a state of emergency.

Peter Mokaba, president of the ANC Youth League, has said: "As part of our mass action we are going to identify and march towards the homes of police who killed our people during riots. We are going to harass their families so that they know they are staying with killers in their families. We are going to return to the 1985 period with the establishment of street and block committees and people's courts. Residents are going to take their townships away

from the government and run them as they please."

Nelson Mandela, ANC president, will be in New York this week to address the special United Nations Security Council hearing on South Africa. He is expected to hold talks there with Pik Botha, the South African foreign minister. It will be their first meeting since negotiations at the Convention on a Democratic South Africa broke down in mid-May.

Jay Naidoo, general secretary of the trade union congress, summed up the mood of increasing concern at the weekend. He said: "If democratic forces do not give leadership, people are going to take things into their own hands as they are already doing. This is going to lead to a situation of anarchy." It is now clear that the power-sharing that is offered by the National Party government of President de Klerk is not enough to satisfy the aspirations of the ANC.



Back in the saddle: jockeys competing for the Kangxi cup at full gallop yesterday in Peking's first horse race since the 1949 Communist takeover. A commentator told racegoers, who could enter a lottery but not lay bets, that the event was inspired by Deng Xiaoping's recent call for the Chinese to emancipate their thinking

Patten gets protesters' cheers

FROM JONATHAN BRAUDE IN HONG KONG

CHRIS Patten, the governor of Hong Kong, took the unprecedented step yesterday of receiving a petition in person at his official residence, raising cheers from demonstrators who had been demanding that their wives should be allowed to join them from across the border in China.

Although the women are married to Hong Kong men and may have slipped into the colony illegally to give birth, they are barred from entering officially by immigration rules and are deported if they are caught. The children live with their fathers and go to school in Hong Kong.

The governor's daughter Laura, 17, spent her fourth day in the British colony in hospital having her appendix removed. Miss Patten, who arrived last Thursday for her father's inauguration, was taken into hospital after feeling unwell overnight. Mr Patten visited her twice and hoped she will eventually learn "to love Hong Kong without getting a rummy-ache".

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Manchester to 000. his is a city of with Chinese communities at possibilities and or another, s of tourism. It id left by the turing, but it stemming the erseside has ades."

gateway from ad towards the orth Wales and nd the region attractions in / Brighton, the Martin Mere Wetlands and the Pilkington u St Helens, rk and Croxeth t, which alone lions a year.

Dissident steps up struggle

Harare: Ten detainees, including prominent dissidents Chakwira Chihana and Aleki Banda, have been freed by Malawi authorities (Jan Raath writes). Mr Chihana, a pro-democracy campaigner, immediately attacked President Banda's one-party regime.

Mr Chihana was arrested on April 6 during a one-man demonstration at Lilongwe airport after returning from a conference of political exiles. Mr Banda, a former cabinet minister, has spent most of the past 12 years on a prison farm.

Fatal fire

Singapore: Six people were killed and 61 injured in a chemical fire in the engine room of the Liberian-registered Stolt Spur, a tanker being repaired here. The injured included Indians as well as Singaporeans. (AP)

Three killed

Bogota: Three tournament workers were killed and eight injured when a high-voltage cable fell into a lake during the World Youth Water Skiing Championships near Medellin, Colombia, and struck a motor boat. (Reuters)

Lawyer backed

Warsaw: The Polish parliament voted after an acrimonious debate for a government led by woman lawyer Hanna Suchocka who became prime minister last week. She heads a seven-party coalition. (Reuters)

Flood toll

Peking: More than 1,000 people have died in severe flooding in China and high water is threatening its largest lakes. The level of the seven main rivers remains safe, except for a section of the Yangtze. (AFP)

Seven die as wave pulls them into sea

FROM REUTERS IN SYDNEY

A SEVENTH person was presumed dead yesterday after two families were sucked into the ocean by a wave surging through a cliff face blow-hole at a fishing town 80 miles south of Sydney.

Six were confirmed dead shortly after the incident on Saturday and rescuers gave up hope for the missing father of one of the families yesterday. A search by police, which included a helicopter, divers and a launch, has failed to find any trace of Fared Cina, a police spokesman said. His wife, daughter and nephew were among the dead.

The two Sydney families were walking along rocks at Kiama near the blow-hole when a six-foot wave

rushed into the weathered opening, causing a volcano-like gush of white water that knocked them into the sea, witnesses said. All nine people washed into the ocean wearing heavy clothing and had little chance of surviving the rough and cold conditions. Alan Pincus, the ambulance supervisor, said.

Saved Zobair, who managed to cling to rocks as his wife and two of his children drowned, was sedated in hospital. Two of his teenage daughters were rescued by fishermen and were in hospital suffering from hypothermia.

The locals know where it is safe to go, but the tourists do not," James Waters, a fisherman, said.

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Why Kinnock deserves better

Labour owes its retiring leader more than it admits, says Peter Riddell

Neil Kinnock may slip out of the Labour leadership this Saturday largely unnoticed. In the three months since the election he has been publicly shunned by many Labour MPs and derided by other members. It has been an unhappy, and at times embarrassing, period as he has lost authority and looked for a new role, possibly in Europe. But Mr Kinnock deserves a more public farewell than merely the private goodbye given to him last Wednesday by the shadow cabinet.

He should be remembered not just for losing two general elections and being leader of the Opposition for nearly nine years. He inherited a party that had suffered its worst defeat for nearly 50 years, only just keeping ahead of the SDP-Liberal Alliance. The far left had passed the peak of its destructive power, but there were still bitter divisions.

Mr Kinnock steadily built up a coalition of support embracing all but the far left, gaining a degree of control over the national executive and the party conference that his recent predecessors had never enjoyed.

This allowed him to out-law Militant and push the far left to the margins of ineffective protest. In the process, he displayed determination, courage and guts, as well as powerful oratory, most memorably at the 1985 conference. After the 1987 election, he engineered the reversal of unpopular policies on defence, Europe and the economy. Labour could easily have splintered in 1983. Instead, in spite of heavy personal criticism, he led the party back to where it was at least competitive. But that was not enough. The party improved its share of the vote by a quarter between 1983 and 1992, but it was still 7.6 percentage points behind the Tories. Labour's defeat last April can only in part be blamed on Mr Kinnock rather than on lingering memories of the early 1980s and the party's failure to adjust to the social and political changes of the Thatcher era.

The public never had faith in his ability to handle the job of being prime minister. His personal ratings always lagged behind those of Margaret Thatcher and John Major. Voters sensed what many of his colleagues felt: that he lacked intellectual self-confidence, in part perhaps as a result of being so often patronised. He frequently became verbose and imprecise when discussing a policy issue, and that showed not just on the floor of the Commons but also in interviews and speeches, where words tumbled out like a waterfall.

Labour colleagues at times feared that he might make a slip whenever he spoke. They often found him both distant and defensive in discussion and not always sure what he wanted during the party's policy review. He realised the electoral need to modify policies, but even fellow members of the shadow cabinet wondered how much he had altered his basic ideas on many issues, with the important exception of Europe.

'He was concerned with remedying past defects. He was always winning the last election'

RIDDELL ON MONDAY

where his conversion has been wholehearted. Despite leading the party such a way, becoming prime minister became a hill too far.

Timing is everything in politics and Mr Kinnock may, like most party leaders, have stayed around too long. The peak of his success was in 1989-90, when he led Labour to its only victory in a nationwide poll since 1979 in the Euro-elections, and when the party had the Tories on the run in by-elections and on the defensive in Parliament over the poll tax, the health service and the economy. If Michael Heseltine's biggest contribution to the Tories' remaining in power was his challenge to Baroness Thatcher, her downfall was also Mr Kinnock's high point. He never adjusted to the Major regime, underestimating him and failing to change Labour's approach. So, while Mr Kinnock was well placed to attack Thatcher's appeal for a fourth term, he never got Mr Major properly in his sights. He might have served his party's interests better if he had resigned then, with a defeated Thatcher and the poll tax as his trophies. Labour could then have regrouped under a new leader such as John Smith. Instead, the Tories looked fresher as a new government. In the aftermath of April 9, all the Labour self-analysis has tended to take for granted the changes achieved by Mr Kinnock. What he did may not have been enough, but that does not mean it was wrong. He was, probably inevitably, concerned with remedying past defects, in bringing the party back to the mainstream. He was always winning the last election, fighting the last battle.

If Labour is ever going to be electable again, Mr Smith will have to take further the changes in organisation and policy of the past nine years, not reverse them. Calls for a return to fundamental values and blaming media advisers or even voters themselves are a guarantee of a fifth defeat. What Mr Kinnock did not do sufficiently, and Mr Smith will have to do, is to try to jump ahead of the Tories on policy. Mr Smith will start with the advantage that he is the overwhelming choice of the shadow cabinet (as Mr Kinnock was not initially) and of MPs, the unions and party members. After the drift of the past three months, and with the Tories on the defensive on the economy, Mr Smith should be able to boost Labour's morale and standing, but this will not solve its underlying difficulties.

Neil Kinnock's place in Labour history will rank below Clement Attlee or Harold Wilson's as party leaders, not least because he never had the chance to show what he could do in government, but his impact on the party has been large. He has kept Labour's hopes alive. He has saved his party.

US Democrats still look over their shoulders at a corrupt political machine, writes Ben Macintyre

Tammany's ghosts

Tammany. It is hardly surprising, then, that many Democrats should be looking nervously behind them as their convention begins, for the ghost of Tammany Hall stalks the corridors of Madison Square Gardens.

The Society of St Tammany was founded in New York by an Irish upholsterer named William Mooney in 1789. Named after a chief of the Delaware Indians with a reputation of sympathy towards the white man, from the start the organisation had three fundamental characteristics: it took on the burden of urban social welfare, it indulged in corruption on an inspired scale, and it was Irish.

Well before the Irish began to pour into New York after the Great Hunger, Tammany Hall had become a vehicle for poor Irish immigrants to stand up to an entrenched and wealthy political elite. The Tammany deal was a

simple one: the people of the ward gave their votes, their taxes and their loyalty to the boss; in return he ensured they did not go hungry, their widows were provided for and their children employed.

Tammany spawned a thousand other local political clubs. The leaders of organisations such as the Hell's Kitchen club of the "McMani" attended funerals and wakes, sent Christmas turkeys to their supporters and rushed to the scenes of disaster to provide succour for the victims. Part-patriotic, part-urban priest, the club bosses provided medicine and food, education and housing.

The power of Tammany Hall was dramatically demonstrated in 1828 during the election campaign of Andrew Jackson. A contemporary writer recalled how during one New York election 200 Irish voters "were marched to the polls by one of the Jackson candi-

dates who walked at the head with a cocked pistol in each hand and then, without leaving the polls, they voted three times apiece for the Jackson ticket".

And for every dollar that went to a widow or orphan, several went into the boss's pockets. As superintendent of the New York almshouse, William Mooney cut food rations for the inmates and spent the profits on rum and luxuries.

"Trifles for Mrs Mooney" was his entry on the ledger for the skimmed money, a euphemism that has entered the American language. But in spite of their criminality, Tammany politicians were largely responsible for many reforms that are the heritage of the Democratic party: the abolition of imprisonment for debt, public education, the elimination of property qualifications for voting.

The battles between Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Tammany

in the 1930s began the political decline of the clubs, and when huge industrial profits began to decline, so too did the ability of the bosses to deliver social reform. The administration of Mayor Ed Koch finally put paid to Tammany Hall, but it could not end the memory of nearly 200 years in which the Democratic party had looked to city bosses for grassroots support.

In the 1930s New York boasted some 1,700 political clubs. By the 1970s these had declined to 300. But there are signs of a renaissance, not of the Irish-style machine politics, but of other immigrant and interest groups mobilising support.

In Hell's Kitchen, Jim McManus continues to dole out what favours he has to local constituents. A welfare group closer now to the avowed benevolence of Tammany Hall's founders, the club has not forgotten its political role. "The thing is to get Clinton elected, God help us," said Mr McManus recently.

Bill Clinton may not want that help, but it is part of his party's heritage.

Hurry while civilisation lasts

Bernard Levin wonders if the vulgarity of junk mail will not eventually taint a lofty institution

Times are hard; even in Boston (the home of the bean and the cod) pockets jingle less cheerfully than they used to not long ago, and many a tycoon wonders whether it would be better to change his limo every two weeks rather than every one. The sound of belts tightening can be clearly heard, and frugality is back in favour all round.

But there are limits, are there not? Not, it seems, for Mr A. Blair Bergstrom, who must surely be an anagram. To start with, Mr Bergstrom weirdly addresses me as "Dear Colleague", but since I have never heard of him, much less joined him in any enterprise, I'll thank him to leave out the camaraderie next time. But it is the letter that curbs the toes up.

It is headed HARVARD UNIVERSITY, a noble name indeed; the particular department of that great seat of learning here involved is the Graduate School of Business Administration, and the sub-division of that august centre with which he is particularly concerned is the journal of that department, the Harvard Business Review.

The full, gamy taste of the letter cannot, I think, be savoured in parts, so if you will allow me I shall quote it in full. Here goes:

THE 1-MINUTE WHAT? I think we're being insulted. The professional practice of management is as challenging and complex as the practice of medicine and law.

Yet we never hear of a 1-minute brain surgeon or a 1-minute trial lawyer. One minute is about how long the physician or attorney who cries it will last.

The quick fix. The too simple solution. The latest fad. They have no more place in your office than in the operating room or the courtroom.

Excellence in any profession cannot be achieved overnight. You learn the basics in school. You sharpen your skills in the practice of your profession. And if you mean to excel, you keep up with new thoughts and ideas by reading a professional journal.

In the profession of management, that means Harvard Business Review. I'd like to send you a free copy of the Review so you can examine it and decide if you want to subscribe. I'll send you a free copy of *How to Motivate Employees*. First it dispels

the myths of motivation and then gives you a ten-step program that increases both profit and employee satisfaction.

There is no obligation to continue. But please accept your free issue of the Review and your free gift before this offer expires on May 27th.

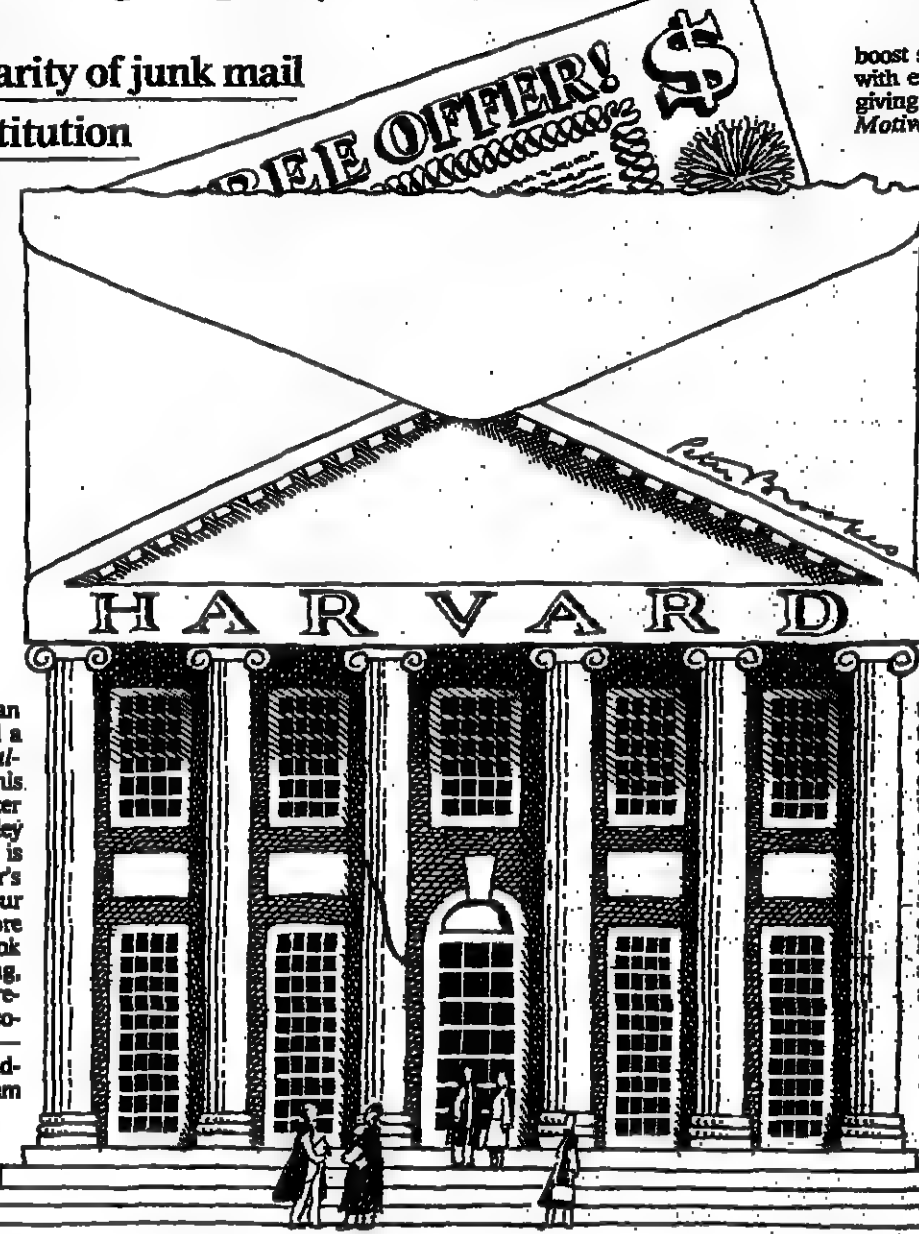
As you say: ugh. All he has left out is the bit that goes "Hurry, hurry, hurry while stocks last", and even that is implied by the Free Issue Certificate that I am to post to him ("Yes, send me my free copy... offer expires...").

Not long ago, a jolly lunatic called Tom Rayfield, who must have more breakfast-time than most of us, self-published a book called *Dear Personalised* (available from his workplace at J. Walter Thomson, 40 Berkeley Square, London W1). It is the fruit of his entire year's junk mail; the pile is four feet high and weighs more than his secretary. The book makes hilarious reading, particularly because he restricts the garbage to unsolicited direct mailshots — that is, items actually addressed (most of them wrongly) to him or members of his family.

The total number of come-ons was 530, though the Harvard University junk-mailer was not in the pile; if Mr Rayfield was crazy enough to repeat his survey it would doubtless be included next year. Mr Rayfield has analysed the lot, but anyone glancing through the book will be struck by the number which include a claim that they can win enormous sums — anything up to £250,000 — merely by sending back the coupon. He dutifully sent back the coupon every time, but the treasure never arrived. Oh, well.

Not long ago, I wrote about one of these junk-mailings; it was for an American magazine called *Business News*. Despite my assault on it, I continue to receive its mailshots, but I have several capacious wastepaper baskets, and I cannot share the rage some of my correspondents feel at the bombardment. (That reminds me — Mr Rayfield's book is dedicated to his postman.)

But Harvard University! Apart from anything else, the endowments of the university must be now be rivaling the contents of Fort Knox, but it is not that which raises my gorge; it is the shoddy



vulgarity of the mailshot itself, and even more the trash that Harvard University is apparently willing to endorse.

Some of our own universities are feeling more than a pinch; they study various means of raising the wind, and apply the ones that look most promising, but I do not think that they would stop to anything like Harvard's wrecked offer. No doubt the Harvard School of Business Administration has a course in salesmanship, but I doubt if it includes teaching the graduates that the best way to

news of its begging letter gets about, particularly in the circles where it is taken seriously, what will the inhabitants of those circles think of it and of Harvard?

Not much. And another thing: Mr B picked the wrong man when he called me "Dear Colleague" and thought he could count on me with a free copy of *How to Motivate Employees*, for I am the very last man to need it; my only employee is so highly motivated that I'd get her a copy free she would laugh in his face.

How you doin', Yale?



...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

Ever since, on a flight to Belgrade two years ago, I spotted a distinguished economic adviser at Midland Montagu reading *Nostradamus: The Final Prophecies*, I have been curious about the guiding science of those who shape our destinies. Curiosity was reinforced last week I received this:

"INSTRUCTIONS: This letter originated in the Netherlands, and has been passed around the world at least 20 times bringing good luck to everyone who passed it on. The one who breaks the chain will have bad luck. Do not keep this letter. Do not send money. Just make four additional copies and send it to five of your friends to whom you wish good luck. You will see that something good will happen to you four days from now if the chain is not broken. This is not a joke. You will receive good luck in four days."

With the letter was enclosed its recent family tree: photocopies of the names (with accompanying memos) of most of those in the chain whose last link is now me. Sorry, you. Each memo moves the letter one link down the chain. Who started it we shall never know (the chairman of the Post Office?). But we do know that on February 27 this year, accompanied by the remark "I pass!" and signed Ralph Robins, the letter leaves the office of the managing director of Rolls-Royce. I understand that his company manufactures aero-engines. Notice, already, the luck-seekers' choice

of punctuation: an exclamation mark. It says, "A joke, naturally, ho ho!"

Sir Ralph addressed a copy to some other knights, plus R.H. Evans CBE, chief executive of British Aerospace. Inscribed "I didn't want to break the chain!" and signed "Dick Evans" the letter moves forward on March 6. BAE, I believe, makes aeroplanes.

To whom would the boss of our largest aircraft manufacturer send his good-luck plea? Ho-hum. The military. The next communication is signed simply "Peter". The letterhead says General Sir Peter de la Billière KCB, KBE, DSO, MC, Middle East Adviser. An office prank by an impersonator no doubt, Sir Peter should take care. Some nut case. I must warn him, is allowing the impression to arise that the commander of our forces in the Gulf is superstitious. That was March 27. The impostor in Sir Peter's office seems to know the addresses of a lieutenant-general, a major-general and brigadier.

And it is when a brigadier — C.N.G. Delves DSO, OBE — sends the letter forward on April 9 to a general, two major-generals, a colonel and a captain, that the chain next appears: "And with this I now exhaust all avenues of Pathfinder Platoon enhancement!"

The chain disappears for a fortnight, re-emerging when the commander-in-chief of the British Army of the Rhine, General Sir Charles Guthrie — or another prankster using his

note-paper — writes to a handful more of the top brass. "Running out of stars!" he observes. Evidently, for he includes a mere colonel: D.R.P. Lewis.

Colonel Lewis is interesting to historians, being the only one in the military part of the chain to move the letter upwards in rank. He sends it to two brigadiers and two lieutenant-colonels: "I, Lt-Col Drewery picks up the baton in Caterick, Yorkshire, passing it to five lieutenant-colonels: "If you needed evidence about the gullibility of senior officers, read on!" Rank-gravity asserts itself and the letter descends to four majors in the Green Howards, then plummets to three captains ("As if I have nothing better to do all day than correspond with major-generals!" being one remark recorded during its descent).

This kind of thing proves very popular with captains. The standard of memo humour drops somewhat. "Good luck!" being the captains' favourite comment. They try, but fail, to interest dozens of lieutenants in the game. Finally Captain Brasher lobs the thing into civvy street, sending a copy to an ex-army pal in Scotland. "How to break the chain" is his memo.

How wrong he was. His pal sent it to me. He also sent it to a good cross-section of the Scottish life-assurance industry. And though, in a sense I suppose, I am sending this on to you, dear reader, please understand that I don't believe in this sort of thing. Exclamation mark!

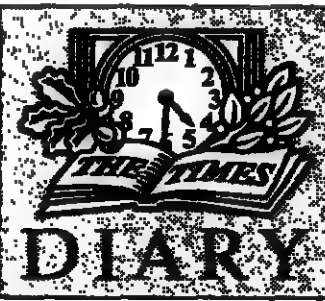
Jolly boating voting

MINISTERIAL limousines may be supplemented by ministerial boats if the Department of the Environment moves to Docklands. It may be the only way Michael Howard's team of ministers, expected to be among the first in the department to leave Whitehall, will be able to get to the House of Commons on time for crucial votes.

With a government majority of only 23, speedy ministerial access to the Commons is essential, and the chock-a-block roads to Docklands rule out a quick car trip in the event of an unexpected division or a Labour ambush. Civil servants are therefore expected to organise speed tests on the river in the next few weeks to see if it will be quicker by boat. The Westminster lobbies close ten minutes after the division bell sounds, and while there is no speed limit between the Isle of Dogs and Westminster, Port of London officials believe the journey will take up to 20 minutes.

The river politicians, moreover, cannot expect preferential treatment. The PLA says: "Everyone has to exercise due care and attention to the environment and other river users. We have traffic jams on the river as well you know." Such words are music to the ears of many civil servants, who hate the idea of moving to the Isle of Dogs and are hoping the speed tests will help sink the plan.

Politicians must also be painfully aware that rivers do not care about reputations. When Lord Callaghan went on a charity regatta on the Thames in 1986 his boat sank and he was pitched into the water with five Labour MPs. "If Callaghan can live in the Thames so can I," said Callaghan. But can Howard?



History has been made at the Royal Opera House. Nobody is standing up for the national anthem. Not that the audiences for *Il Viaggio a Reims*, celebrating the British presidency of the EC, are being unpatriotic. They remain in their seats because the tune is part of the production. One or two loyalists have still struggled to their feet, only to sit down again quickly. Normal service will be resumed when the anthem is played at the beginning of the next production. Everyone will be expected to stand up.

Quiet as the grave

WHILE Albert Pierrepoint may have had more than most men to tell about his day's work, his wife of 30 years never heard it. Britain's last executioner, who died at the weekend, never discussed his job at the breakfast table. His wife Anne, who still lives in the Southport nursing home where Pierrepoint died, never asked her husband what his day had been in store.

Chris O'Hare, who is making a television drama documentary on the executioner, says: "Pierrepoint was a tight-lipped man who never boasted about his work. Anne was interested in what he was doing but thought it tactful not to ask him about it. One of the most interesting aspects of Pierrepoint's

life is not that he disposed of murderers: it is the fact that he found someone who shared his bed who did not ask questions."

Clerical comic

TO ENLIVEN his sermon at York Minster yesterday, Dr John Habgood, the Archbishop of York, fell back on the trustiest joke in the comedian's canon. With one eye on the vote on women priests at the synod taking place in York, Habgood quoted from the book of Ruth in the Old Testament. Ruth says to Naomi: "Do not urge me to go back and desert you. Where you go, I shall go, and where you stay, I shall stay. Where you die, I shall die." Habgood added: "There is some irony in the fact that the most beautiful expression of loyalty in the Bible — and perhaps in all of literature — should have been addressed to a mother-in-law."

The only sculpture from the life of Brendan Behan is being auctioned at Sotheby's. Behan passed out in an alcoholic haze halfway through the sitting in his West

Australian lather

JASON and Kylie mania has finally penetrated the portals of academic life. Baffled about why Australian soaps are so popular here academics from down under and Europe are coming to London to try to find out why. They will take part in a three-day seminar, *Australian Popular Culture*, at the Sir Robert Menzies Centre for Australian Studies at the University of London in September.

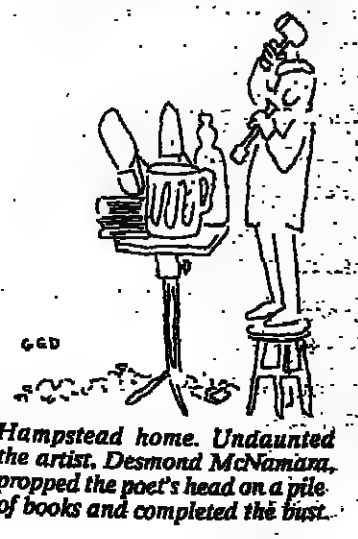
"What makes Australian films, television soaps and music so popular? How do we account for the Kylie and Jason phenomenon?" says the publicity material for the seminar whose conclusions are as eagerly awaited in Sydney as they are in London.

Ransome's crew

IN TRUE *Swallows and Amazons* style, devotees of Arthur Ransome are planning to recreate their hero's voyage from Helsinki to Riga in 1922. The trip later this month will mark the 70th anniversary of Ransome's journey to the Kremlin to give Lenin a ceasefire message from Estonia.

Six members of the Arthur Ransome Society will set sail in a 15-metre boat to retrace the tracks of the author and foreign correspondent, Christina Hardymen, a founder of the society, says: "It is the first time in generations that political conditions have made it possible to do this trip. Since the 1920s, travel in Russia has always been a hazardous exercise which Ransome discovered when he fell in love with Trotsky's secretary and had to smuggle her out of the country through the White Russian lines."

While the trip will be faithful to the original there are no plans to deliver a message of goodwill from the Baltic state to Boris Yeltsin.





EUROPE'S ETHNIC DEMONS

The present threat to peace and security in Europe is not communism but its legacy. As Vaclav Havel chillingly told the Helsinki summit, the spectre is now of post-communism. Nationalist fanaticism, xenophobia and intolerance are sweeping much of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. All the ancient conflicts, wrongs, injustices and animosities are coming back to life and back to mind. Security is no longer a matter of balancing the power of East and West. It depends on Europe's collective will to face down the demons of ethnic hatred.

The starkest form of this challenge is the civil war in former Yugoslavia, which dominated the two-day summit. The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe can do little. It is a cumbersome body of 52 nations, able to operate only by consensus. Its structures are inchoate, its functions undefined, its original role as a bridge between East and West superseded. It has no forces of its own, nor charter to give it powers of peace-keeping or peace-enforcement.

But Europe needs no more supranational organisations, smothering the identity of its nations and risking yet further nationalist outbursts. What CSCE can and should do is act as an enabling authority, a regional forum to debate threats to peace and decide which existing body — Nato, the UN, the Western European Union, the European Community — is best placed to respond.

The Helsinki summit was the first such debate since the charter of Paris in 1990, which put a euphoric seal on reconciliation between East and West. This summit was a more gloomy affair, overshadowed by Bosnia and by the weariness now setting in from too many closely-bunched meetings of world leaders: summit overkill. But the conference was still the most useful review since the original accords in the Finnish capital in 1975.

In particular it heeded President Havel's warning in favour of preventive diplomacy. Fact-finding missions, mediation, disinterested arbitration and the outside policing of agreements where there is little trust

between parties can defuse tension and avert conflict. They are too late for Bosnia where CSCE can only give enabling authority to Nato, WEU and EC efforts to complement the United Nations.

But Europe can act collectively in those parts of former Yugoslavia not yet engulfed by war, such as Kosovo and Macedonia. It can also involve itself in the divorce between the Czech lands and Slovakia, in the withdrawal of Russian troops from the Baltics, and in the fate of the 25 million Russians stranded outside Russia.

A main instrument for such diplomacy is to be a new CSCE high commissioner for national minorities, able to intervene at the earliest possible stage to provide warning of trouble. He will co-ordinate information, make visits, institute mediation and refer disputes to the CSCE chairman in office. Such a post at least might reassure restless groups unable to find redress at home that their grievances are being heard abroad. The threat of outside investigation would force governments to be more sensitive to minority rights. Protection for minorities was an essential EC precondition for recognition of Slovenia and Croatia, and lies at the heart of disputes in Moldavia, Nagorno-Karabakh and South Ossetia.

There is a danger, of course, that a high commissioner would only encourage self-seeking mini-nationalists. Britain might blanch at his sudden arrival in Belfast. CSCE insists that he cannot listen to the claims of any group associated with terrorism. His role would also be limited to investigation and recommendation.

He would not supplant the European Court of Human Rights or any other existing forum for redress. His authority flows from that of CSCE itself, no more than the peer pressure a collective of nations can bring to bear on a recalcitrant minority. As President Havel said, the fates of nations are being melted anew, his own included. CSCE and the commissioner can help to prevent a melting becoming an explosion.

NEW JUDGES FOR OLD

News of the retirement of Lord Donaldson of Lynton, Master of the Rolls since 1982, is coupled with speculation that his successor might be Sir Harry Woolf, at present a Lord Justice of Appeal. Sir Harry is often spoken of in the same admiring breath as Lord Taylor, the new Lord Chief Justice — as often as Lord Donaldson is spoken of in the same breath as Lord Lane, Lord Taylor's predecessor.

Clearly a change of generation is taking place at the top of the English judiciary and with it a change of style. It is a change for the better and stands much to the credit of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay of Clashfern. Lord Taylor is best known outside the courtroom for his conduct of the official enquiry into the Hillsborough football ground disaster and his outspoken resulting report. Sir Harry Woolf gave his name to the report into prison conditions after the Strangeways prison riot, a model of its kind and a landmark in penal reform. In neither role is it easy to imagine either Lord Donaldson or Lord Lane.

When Lord Lane came under attack for his role in the Birmingham Six case, it was Lord Donaldson who spoke up for him in public. They are judges of what might be called the Halstead generation. This was characterised by a lack of professional self-criticism, a passionate belief in the traditional procedures and privileges of the Bar and, bluntly, a lack of scepticism towards prosecution evidence. There was a presumption in the judicial mind that criminal justice might start to collapse once it began to be assumed, by judges and juries, that the police might occasionally perjure themselves, invent evidence and conspire to bring about wrongful convictions.

As a report from the organisation Justice states today, it is juries, not judges, who have

to decide who is telling the truth. Merely to call for a different type of judge will not cure flaws in the criminal justice system. But this is only half the truth. When many of the older judges heard cases on appeal, they tended to put themselves in the place of a jury, dismissing as incredible defence evidence that might well have swayed a jury's mind. As well as deciding cases, senior judges can lead reform. That the present royal commission on criminal justice was so widely welcomed came as a shock to many judges.

Lord Donaldson has not been idle on reform. He too has struggled to speed the civil appeal process, by such innovations as asking counsel to submit in advance a sketch (known as a skeleton) of the legal argument they were proposing to use in court. By this and other means the civil appeal court waiting list has been cut. But this was good housekeeping, not the more radical reform favoured by the new generation of judges.

The Justice report suggests far more than good housekeeping is needed to reduce delays in the criminal appeal system if numerous suspected miscarriages of justice are not to remain uncorrected. Justice itself acts as a place of last resort when official procedures have failed. It has the advantage of not being impeded or delayed in its investigation, as is the court of appeal, by a strictly adversarial system.

Both the Taylor and the Woolf enquiry reports employed the inquisitorial method to search out the truth: not the adversarial method of awarding a prize to one side or another in a gladiatorial contest. If the royal commission proposes a switch to a more inquisitorial approach, both in the preparation of criminal cases and in criminal appeals, it may at last be pushing at an open door. The rise of judges such as Lord Taylor and Sir Harry Woolf is a good thing.

TOLL OF POLLS

So the polls are putting the Tories five points ahead of Labour. Was this news received by the public with studious interest, with puzzlement or with hilarity? After the debacle of the April election result, there is a tendency to regard the opinion polls with all the credibility of used car dealers on the North Circular Road. So why should *The Times* and others give them any heed?

Opinion polls retain their appeal. They remain a hot line to the nation. They may have had a bruising year. But they are the least worst way of finding out what every politician still desperately wants to know: what is happening out there in the wide world? The polls have been in purdah since April. They have been deliberating whether they should hang their heads in shame, or whether the public who led them so spectacularly astray should be doing so instead. The popular view is not that pollsters were wrong in reporting what the public told them, but that the public was much inclined to tell them woppers.

Post mortems by the Market Research Society and others, including *The Times* election pollsters, Mori, have reached a rough conclusion. Whereas before this year the distribution of party allegiance between non-response was about even, in April a preponderance of crypto-Tory voters denied their intentions beforehand. Many people who either meant to vote Tory or decided to do so at the last minute were not prepared to admit as much to a pollster. Promising a Tory vote was unfashionable.

The polls, in other words, appear to have performed the same function as a protest vote in a by-election. Voters register a general dissatisfaction with their chosen party, particularly when the party is in power,

without the risk of throwing it out of office. A poll enquiry is a time to blow a modest raspberry at politics and all its doings, short of going the whole Guy Fawkes hog.

Previously psephologists could allow for this factor and as a result they concentrated on those who said they would vote. Undecideds and don't-knows divided more or less equally between the parties. This time there was a far higher proportion than usual of undecideds, and on the day they divided strongly in favour of the Conservatives. Only about 60 per cent of voters were firm in their intention at the start of the campaign, as against 80 per cent before. And when they did decide, the last minute switching was strongly rightwards, from Labour to Liberal Democrat and from Liberal Democrat to Conservative.

To explain where the polls went wrong is one thing. To prevent it happening again is quite another. If elections are to be more free affairs, the task of those seeking to predict their outcome is ever harder. The much-cited margins of error would have to become impossibly wide. At some point, opinion pollsters might be left famously predicting that either party could win, or there could be a hung parliament. That is not worth anybody's money.

Robert Worcester of Mori says today that it is much too soon to judge what changes if any are needed in sampling methods. But he remains of the opinion that polls have their value. At least for the time being there is no actual election to validate that self-confidence. Yes, polls are a listening device in the political jungle. And yes, we are still mildly interested to know what messages they are picking up, however sceptically we may have been taught to regard them.

Legal system needs radical change

From the Chief Constable of Thames Valley Police

Sir, Whilst plea bargaining (leading article, July 2; letters, July 8) has become a reality, it is in fact merely a symptom of a much bigger malaise: that our present legal system is incapable of handling the job it should be doing, because of outdated procedures and practices and a culture fitted to the last century. In failing to cope it is inevitable that we have to search for ways of cutting corners such as plea bargaining, which as Helen Reeves says (letter, July 8) ignores the needs of victims and, I think, the needs of society.

Many people within the legal system feel that it lacks any clear direction, purpose or vision. In contrast with changes elsewhere in society that are intended to make public services and institutions more responsive to public needs, the legal system is still more concerned with rules and rituals than with people. It is in fact a game — one which is adversarial, non-conciliatory and theatrical.

Plea bargains put innocent at risk

From Mr Robert Rhodes, QC

Sir, Many defendants at the Crown Court would undoubtedly be happy to plead guilty (letters, July 8) if they knew that they would either receive a non-custodial sentence (even if it were a suspended sentence of imprisonment) or, if they were already serving a term of imprisonment, a concurrent sentence, which would not add to the effective length of their sentence.

The remorse indicated by a plea of guilty, and the resulting considerable saving of court time and public expense, can quite properly tip the balance between an immediate (or consecutive) term of imprisonment and a suspended (or concurrent) sentence.

The difficulty, however, is that if a judge indicates to counsel that on a plea of guilty he would impose one kind of sentence but that on conviction after a trial he would impose another, there is a risk that an innocent person might feel under pressure to plead guilty to an offence which he did not commit.

There would undoubtedly be a considerable saving to public funds if a judge were permitted to say that, on a plea of guilty, he would impose a more lenient kind of sentence than on conviction after a trial. The Court of Appeal, however, has repeatedly made its position clear: for a judge to give this sort of indication runs the risk of causing an innocent person to feel he has no realistic alternative but to plead guilty to an offence which he did not commit.

Who is to say that the Court of Appeal is wrong in putting the freedom of the individual to make an unpressured decision above administrative convenience?

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT RHODES,
2 Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C4.
July 8.

From Sir David Napley

Sir, There are dangers inherent in plea bargaining, unless it is subject to the strictest, most just and inviolable rules.

Some years ago, three men, A, B and C, were charged at the Central Criminal Court with conspiracy to defraud. At a relatively early stage in the trial, the judge — by no means one of the best examples of the holders of that office — indicated to counsel that if the defendants

We need a clear vision embracing certain basic principles of what the legal system should be. The first must obviously be the acquittal of the innocent and the conviction of the guilty. The second is that the search for truth should be fundamental and unalienable. Additionally, the system must address the needs of all those who come into contact with it including victims, witnesses and offenders.

My comments are a criticism of the system itself, not of the many hardworking professionals within it. I welcome the mood of change being engendered by the new Lord Chief Justice, Director of Public Prosecutions and by the creation of the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice. But what is urgently needed is a radical review of the overall purpose and values of the system if it is to meet the needs of society.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES POLLARD,
Chief Constable,
Thames Valley Police,
Kidlington, Oxfordshire.

How to pay for European fighter

From Mr Michael Chichester

Sir, The European Fighter Aircraft project is worth saving. It represents a commitment by the leading military nations of the European Community to build up a modern integrated air defence system with European equipment. If the costs of the British share of the project rise to levels necessitating cuts in other programmes or commitments then means must be found of maintaining these in a more economical way rather than by abandoning them altogether. One area for economy is already recognisable.

With the end of the Cold war the extravagant deployment of British forces in Germany can no longer be justified either as a vital component of national security or as the most appropriate and cost-effective national contribution to any indigenous defence of western Europe. Yet the only strategic decision associated with the Options for Change policy continues this deployment by committing 25,000 troops and four front-line Royal Air Force squadrons as the British contribution to Nato's rapid reaction corps, which will be stationed permanently in Germany.

Over the years the British land and air garrison in Germany has required the employment of over 20,000 German civilians in support, has kept the defence balance of payments in deficit and has consumed around 13 per cent of the annual defence budget. The reduced deployment now proposed will still comprise 25 per cent of the trained manpower of the smaller army described in Options for Change and its adverse effects on future defence budgets are unlikely to diminish.

To provide for the EFA project without endangering other programmes Britain should inform its Nato allies that it will be necessary to withdraw all its forces from Germany by 1994, by which time the Russian withdrawal will have been completed.

Ministers constantly proclaim the need for flexible and mobile forces.

Balkan intervention

From Mr John G. Kennedy

Sir, Your perceptive leader, "Holding back from war" (July 9), correctly points out that the current conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina is not an ideological but a civil war. Help from outside to relieve suffering and starvation is obviously necessary but no amount of force from outside can shape the eventual outcome of this war.

The failure of diplomatic initiatives thus far is due to the fact that they have often been based on the misconception that the war was a battle between communism and the spirit of the free world. Equally it has

The flexibility and mobility which must be the hallmarks of any British contribution to future European rapid-reaction forces, which are as likely to be needed outside as within the European theatre, can be achieved in the most cost-effective way by basing the contribution at home, by updating the RAF's transport fleet and by pressing ahead now with the building of the new amphibious shipping already envisaged.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL CHICHESTER,
The Meadow House, Taynton,
Burford, Oxfordshire.

From Dr J. E. Henderson

Sir, The European Fighter Aircraft is crucial to the RAF's future as it is scheduled to replace the Phantom, Jaguar and ultimately the Tornado F3. Cancellation of EFA would jeopardise the future air defence of the UK and prevent the achievement in any future conflict of air superiority, which is so necessary to minimise allied casualties on the ground.

EFA does not go ahead there is a distinct danger that the aerospace industry, and especially the design capability, will be eroded. This would be particularly unfortunate and ironic, since the design and engineering strength of Europe, and specifically of the UK aerospace industry, constitutes one of Europe's major assets. It is, in fact, a part of the technological investment which Britain and the rest of Europe has laboriously and painfully built up, and without which prospects for the future will be bleak.

Even without Germany's participation, EFA would still be some 60 per cent cheaper than the only comparable contender, the US YF-22, and would be very competitive for export.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. HENDERSON,
President, The Air League,
4 Hamilton Place, W1.
July 2.

been wrongly assumed that the Serbs are nothing more than stubborn belligerents. In fact they do not want war, but they do need help in finding peace.

When the leader of the Bosnian Serbs complimented me in your columns (letter, July 1) on my part in the relief effort I was not paying tribute to any particular skills of diplomacy on my part, but more that I had recognised the agenda of this war and was therefore able to speak to an agenda for peace that they, as Bosnians, could accept.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN KENNEDY,
9 Cork Street, Mayfair, W1.
July 9.

Heritage projects

From Mr J. C. Small

Sir, Mr Stuart Lipton's choice of the Sackler Galleries at Burlington House (letter, July 3) as an example of a *petit projet* for arts in London, worthy of emulation and repetition, was apt. As well as creating new gallery space for old it has resulted in an amazingly beautiful transformation of spaces between the buildings which were previously unused and virtually unseen.

Other projects recently completed — at the Royal Society of Arts house in John Adam Street and in part of Somerset House, for the libraries of the Courtauld Institute — have brought back to use historic vaults which have been renovated to provide exciting and handsome spaces. By chance, both buildings are close to The Strand, mentioned by the Chairman of English Heritage in his letter (July 8), but the imaginative interior adaptation in these projects goes far beyond "repair and restoration" or "reinstatement of railings": aims that are no doubt worthy but dull.

The sort of magic achieved at Burlington House really does justify comparison (albeit on a smaller scale) with the *grands projets* of M. Mitterrand in Paris (Bryan Appleby's article, July 1). It is also very enjoyable to find that it is something that at least one or two of our architects can do rather well. May we have many more *petits projets* of this quality.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN SMALL,
3 Windlesham Gardens,
Brighton, East Sussex.
July 8.

Stirling merits

From Mr Thomas Muirhead

Sir, In his "appreciation" of the late Sir James Stirling (July 2) Mr Michael Batchelor, intending to be unkind, describes the Venice Biennale bookshop as "akin to an oil tanker with something resembling a huge Coke tin on top (its funnel, perhaps)". Inadvertently, he pays Stirling a compliment of the type which would have had him grinning from ear to ear.

As co-designer of that particular building, let me assure Mr Batchelor that these maritime and pop evocations were, indeed, part of our response to the *genius loci* of Venice, which (and only Stirling could have had the brilliance to perceive it) is a modern city.

Yours sincerely,
THOMAS MUIRHEAD,
1 Cumberland Terrace Mews,
Regent's Park, NW1.
July 7.

'Eng. lit.' at school

From Dr Mike Mossion

Sir, Mr Nicholas Albery suggests (letter, July 7) that schools should encourage sponsored learning of poetry by their pupils. In the 1950s the most civilised punishment for low-level misdemeanours in my house at Fettes College was having to copy a poem, set weekly, in neat handwriting and recite it before breakfast to a prefect.

The recitation had to be repeated each morning until a satisfactory performance was achieved. On becoming a prefect one had the pleasure of being able to choose the poetry for others to learn.

Yours faithfully,
MIKE MOSSION,
Southwood, Liberty Hall,
Haddington, East Lothian.

From Eleanor Griggs

Sir, At my school we learn a poem a week from the age of six. Today I was in the annual poetry competition in which I came second. The winning poem was *Xanadu* by Coleridge and mine was *Lyonesse* by Hardy. All those in the competition recited *Ozymandias* by P. B. Shelley.

We all enjoy learning poems like these and don't need money to encourage us. However, if Mr Albery would be kind enough to sponsor us for charity we would be delighted.

Yours faithfully,
ELEANOR GRIGGS (aged ten),
2 Brechin Place, SW7.
July 7.

From Mr P. C. Metcalfe

Sir, I can clearly remember my introduction to Shakespeare (at the age of ten): at a South London elementary school in 1941 we read *Julius Caesar*. But that was in the bad old days of the LCC (London County Council) and municipal socialism.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. METCALFE,
44 Sandown Road,
Stevenage, Hertfordshire.

From Mr John Havers

Sir, Lord Wavell, in his preface to *Other Men's Flowers*, wrote: "Horatius, with its arresting first stanza about *Lars Porcena* and his Nine Gods, was the earliest poem I got by heart as a small boy. Admiring aunts used to give me threepence for reciting it from beginning to end: a wise uncle gave me sixpence for promising to do nothing of the kind."

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HAVERS,
The Glebe Cottage,
Woolfardisworthy East,
Nr. Crediton, Devon.
July 8.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — 071-782 5046.

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
July 12: Mr William Gibson was received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order.

Mr Raymond Apperley was received by The Queen when Her Majesty presented him with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).

Mr Terence Gillman was received by The Queen when Her Majesty presented him with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 12: The Prince Edward, President of the National Youth Music Theatre, this afternoon attended a Gala Performance of "The Ragged Child" at the Mayflower Theatre, Southampton, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Hampshire (Lieutenant Colonel Sir James Scott Bt).

Lieutenant Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 12: The Princess Royal, President, Animal Health Trust, today attended the Animal Fun Day at Ascot Racecourse, Berkshire.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 11: The Princess Royal, Patron, Royal Lympington Yacht Club, attended the Annual Regatta, West Solent, Hampshire.

Her Royal Highness, President, National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs, this evening attended the "Summer Sensation" at Heythrop Park, Enstone, and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Oxfordshire (Sir Ashley Ponsbury Bt).

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 11: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, President, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, this evening attended an Evening of Jazz and Diversions held in the Tith Barn, Starway House, Toddington, Gloucestershire, by the Society's Wincombe Committee.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 11: The Duke of Kent attended the Benson and Hedges Cup Final between Kent County Cricket Club and Hampshire County Cricket Club at Lord's Cricket Ground, St John's Wood, London NW8 as a guest of the Marylebone Cricket Club.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
RICHMOND PARK
July 12: Princess Alexandra, Colonel-in-Chief, this morning visited the 17th/21st Lancers and took the Salute at the March Past of the Regimental Association at Blunstone Barracks, Tidworth, Wiltshire.

Mrs Peter Allen was in attendance.

Today's birthdays

Mr Thierry Boutsen, racing driver, 35; Professor D.S. Brewer, former master, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 69; Mr Ian Campbell, civil engineer, 70; Sir James Craig, diplomat, 68; the Earl of Devon, 78; Mr Moss Evans, trades unionist, 67; Mr Harrison Ford, actor, 50; Mr Alfred Gilbey, 91; Mr Larry Gomes, cricketer, 39; the Earl of Gosford, 50; Vice-Admiral the Hon Sir Nicholas Hill-Norton, 53; Mr Ian Hislop, editor *Private Eye*, 32; Mr Peter Job, managing-director and chief executive, Reuters, 51; Sir Philip Jones, former chairman, the Electricity Council,

61; Judge Kenneth Macdonald, QC, 56; Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard Mansfield, 71; Professor G.T. France, director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 55; Brigadier Dame Jean Rivers-Drake, former director, WRAC, 83; Dr Patricia Rodgers, diplomat, 44; Mr Patrick Stewart, actor, 52; Mr David Storey, dramatist, 59; the Rev Dr A.C. Threlkeld, principal, St John's College, Durham, 55; Sir Geoffrey Toone, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, 84; Professor Sir Bernard Tomlinson, pathologist, 72; Viscount Torrington, 49; Miss Simone Veil, MEP, 65.

Meetings

The Royal Institute of International Affairs
The meeting which was to have been addressed by Amre Moussa on Monday, July 13, at 5.30 pm at Chatham House, has been cancelled.

The Royal Institute of International Affairs/ODI
The meeting which was to have been addressed by Aron Ramcharan on Tuesday, July 14, at 1.30 pm at Chatham House, has been cancelled.

Memorial service

Professor Sir Clifford Darby
A memorial service for Professor Sir Clifford Darby was held on Saturday in the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge. The Rev Dr G.L. Paterson, Dean of Chapel, officiated and Professor P.P.G. Baseon, Provost, read the bidding prayer. Professor Barry Supple, Master of St Catherine's College, read the lesson and Dr G.H.W. Rylands, CH, read *Travels over England, Scotland and Wales* by James Bruce quoted by H.C. Darby. Professor Terence Coppock gave an address.

Today's royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, Founder Fellow of the National Children's Home George Thomas Society, will give a reception at Highgrove House, Tetbury, at 6.30. The Prince Edward will attend the "Pride of Lions" dinner at the Mount House Hotel, Northampton, at 7.15. The Princess Royal, as Patron of Victim Support, will attend the launch of the Inter-Agency Working Party on Domestic Violence at the House of Commons at 11.20. The Duke of Kent, grand master, will attend a reception of the Order of St Michael and St George in St James's Palace at 11.20.

Appointments

Mr William Probert, a Suptendary Magistrate for the West Midlands, based in Birmingham, will transfer to a new post as Suptendary Magistrate in Coventry in January 1993. Professor Gwyn Idris Melrose-Jones has been appointed a member of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.

Minoan paintings found in Egypt

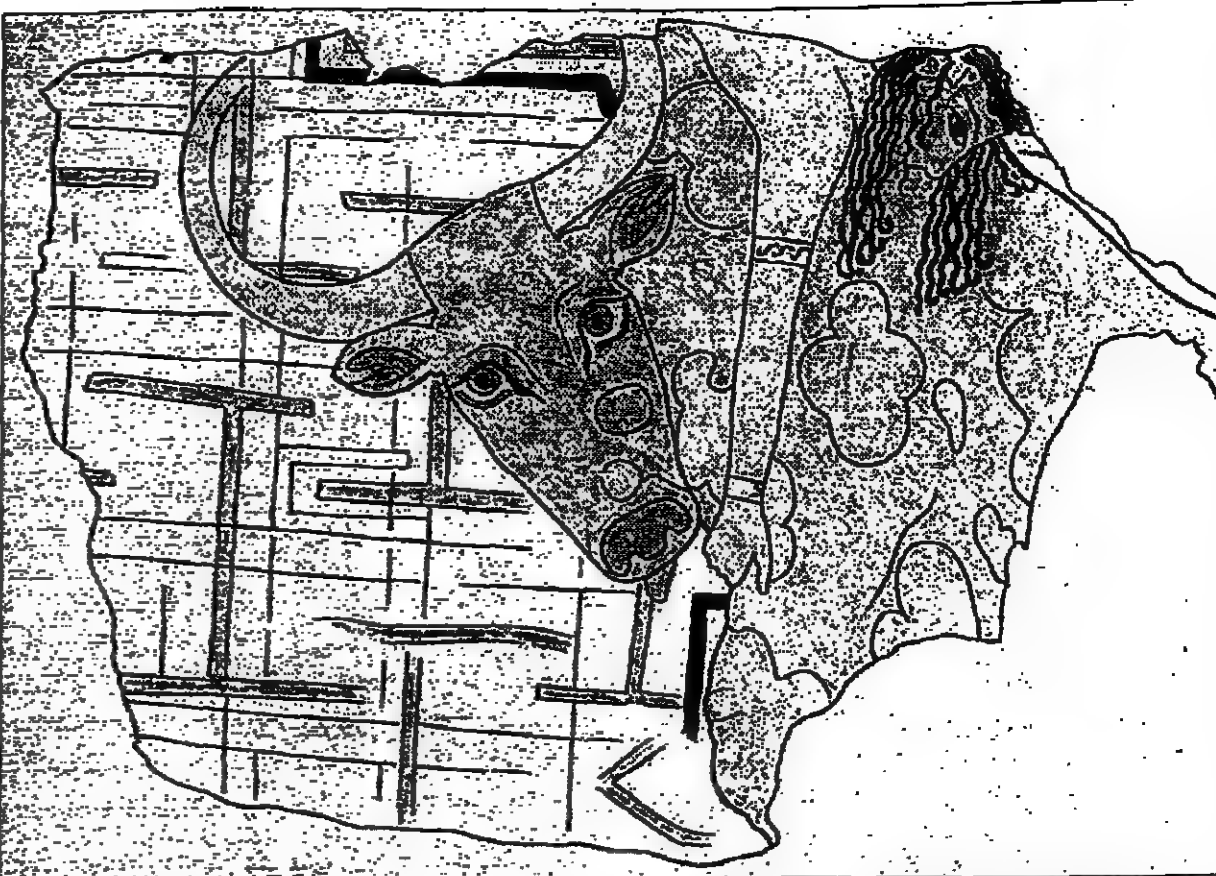
By NORMAN HAMMOND
ARCHAEOLOGY
CORRESPONDENT

A SERIES of Minoan wall paintings showing the famed "bull-leaping" practised at Knossos in Crete has been found in the Nile Delta.

The paintings are depicted on dozens of fragments of plaster from what is believed to have been a shrine to a goddess, the "lady of the labyrinth". They shed dramatic new light on contacts between Bronze Age Greece and the Egypt of the Hyksos Pharaohs at around 1550 BC.

The murals were found in fragments scattered over what had been a formal garden at the Hyksos capital, Avaris, now the site of Tell el-Dab'a in the eastern part of the delta. Professor Manfred Bietak of the University of Vienna believes that the shrine was on or close to a massive platform on which stood a palace of the Hyksos rulers, the foreigners who ended the Middle Kingdom around 1670 BC and who were eventually expelled by Ahmose, founder of the Eighteenth Dynasty, a century later.

While the Minoans on Crete, 450 miles northwest of the Delta, have long been known to have had contact with Pharaonic Egypt, this is the first evidence of what Professor Bietak calls "an apparent full-fledged settlement of Minoan peoples able to practise the rituals of their homelands", in the current



A reconstruction of one of the wall paintings, showing a bull's head and shoulders and a bull-leaper

Issue of Egyptian Archaeology

The murals, which include both fresco and secco techniques of painting, have a dark red background, something rare and early in the Aegean. The palette of reds, blues, blacks and whites is similar to that known from Knossos, the greatest of the Minoan palaces, and from the Minoan colony at Akrotiri on the volcanic island of Thera in the Cyclades.

The subjects include lions and leopards, but the most striking are the depictions of slim youths vaulting and somersaulting over the backs of bulls. Naked but for brief wasp-waisted kilts edged in blue, their long

wavy tresses tumbling, the bull-leapers stretch out their arms to break their fall. "They are wholly Minoan in style and subject and are likely to have been painted by a Minoan artist," said Professor Peter Warren of Bristol University at a British Museum conference last week, while Dr Lydia Morgan, a specialist in Aegean mural painting, called them "a phenomenal discovery". One scene which excites Dr Morgan especially shows a pichaid bull, apparently facing the viewer, with a youth diving down over its left shoulder. The background is a "labyrinth" design, bringing to mind the myth of Theseus and the Minotaur. Dr Morgan be-

lieves that the idea of the Minotaur originated in images which showed the bodies of the bull and the leaper so closely juxtaposed that they seem to flow together: such a fusion can be seen on at least one Minoan sealstone. The Linear B tablets from Knossos mention a "lady of the labyrinth". Dr Morgan points out, and she would be a logical dedicatee for the shrine at Avaris. Bull-leaping itself did not spread to Egypt, she said, but its portrayal recalled the rites of the Minoan homeland and specifically the great palace at Knossos.

Professor Bietak agrees "that it is only logical to suppose that the representa-

tions in Avaris were for ritual purposes and not simply decorative art: Minoans lived in Avaris in close contact with the ruling class there, able to pursue their own ritual life". These close contacts between the rulers of Knossos and Avaris are reflected by similar evidence from Kabri in Canaan and Alalakh near Antioch, now in southern Turkey. They also illuminate earlier Minoan culture: Professor Warren points out that the Tell el-Dab'a murals are much older than any of the paintings preserved at Knossos itself.

Source: *Egyptian Archaeology* No. 2: 26-28; British Museum Symposium, July 9.

Dinner

British Federation of University Women
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayors of Newcastle upon Tyne attended the annual dinner of the British Federation of University Women held on Saturday at the Civic Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne. Miss Beryl Roper, president, was in the chair. Mr Brian Roycroft, Professor Rosemary Cramp and Mr James Wright, Vice-Chancellor of Newcastle upon Tyne University also spoke.

Beit fellowships

The following have been awarded Beit memorial fellowships for medical research:
Ann E O Trease to study molecular genetics in the development of a new breed of sheep; the APC Institute of Molecular Genetics, Cambridge; Dr David G. Klipping to study environmental and molecular genetic factors in the development of human anatomy and cell biology; University of London.

Nature notes

ON THE Scottish coast, small flocks of red-breasted mergansers are beginning to form. They fly low over the water in ragged strings, their long necks stretched out stiffly in front of them. Many of the drakes are moulting and going into eclipse plumage, losing their bottle-green heads and looking more like the brown-headed ducks.

Golden plovers up on the mountains now have fully-grown young, and will soon be coming down to the fields along the coast: they will lose their black stomachs, but keep their spangled gold backs. On mountain streams, common sandpipers are still bobbing up and down on the rocks: they will slowly drift down to the south and on to North Africa.

Throughout Britain, heather or ling is in flower on moors, and in sunny spots in pine and oak woods: the humming of the bees



above it seems to merge into a single sound. Growing among it there are often patches of bell heather and cross-leaved heath. More butterflies are emerging from the chrysalis. Ragged-looking comma butterflies are feeding on buddleia spikes and bramble blossom: they rocket away when disturbed, but usually circle round and return: small copper butterflies are patrolling their territories on the downs.

University news

Queen's Belfast

Appointments
To a chair of oral medicine: Dr Philip-John Lacey. As chaplain for Brethren students: Mr David Currie. As chaplain for Elin students: The Rev David Hamilton.

Honorary titles
The title of honorary reader in the School of Agriculture and Food Sciences has been conferred on Dr Ivan Heaney, a senior principal scientific officer with the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland.

The title of honorary lecturer in the School of Agriculture and Food Sciences has been conferred on Dr Richard Briggs and Dr Roger Smith, principal scientific officers with the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland; Dr Michael Armstrong and Dr Walter Croxier, senior scientific officers with the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland.

Dr Richard Briggs and Dr Roger Smith, principal scientific officers with the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland; Dr Michael Armstrong and Dr Walter Croxier, senior scientific officers with the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland.

Forthcoming marriages

Major M.V. Carden-Smith and Mrs J.D. Read-Bayley

The engagement is announced between Major M.V. Carden-Smith, of Drayton, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, and Rosemary Read-Bayley, the second wife of John Read-Bayley of Home Farm, East Goscote, Leicestershire.

The engagement is announced between Mr S.H. Harding and Miss Sue Anglem. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Mrs Dominie Taylor. Miss Anabella Grant, the Hon Katherine Dugdale, Miss Pamela Crabb, Emily and Freddy Paterson-Morgan, Davina Hobbs and John-Henry Forde. Mr Rupert Allison was best man.

A reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr D.C.M. Pritchard and Miss C.E. Major

The marriage took place on July 11, at Sherborne Abbey, Dorset. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Diana Pritchard, Helen Major, Fiona McLeod and Kate Aggar. Mr Preston Pritchard was best man.

Mr N.P. Jones and Dr J.C. Newby

The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Mr and Mrs C.P. Jones, of Winchester, and Jessica, daughter of Mr M. Newby and Mrs S. Newby, both of Middlesbrough.

Lord Archer

The life barony conferred upon Mr Peter Archer, QC, has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Archer of Sandwell, of Sandwell in the County of West Midlands.

Margaret Laird

Orthodoxy often beats the odds

WOMEN are the only hope for the world's salvation, according to the Guggliemites, followers of a pious woman, Guggliema, who lived in Italy in the thirteenth century. They claimed that the failings of the Church could be remedied by female intervention with female priests, bishops, cardinals and even a female pope.

Convinced of the inauguration of an age in which the Holy Spirit would be revealed in female form, they claimed that, to accommodate this doctrine, the Church had to be reformed, the Gospels rewritten and prophecies re-interpreted. Demands, therefore, for inclusive language in liturgy and Scripture are no novelty but they met with little understanding in the medieval Church and the Guggliemites were written off as heretics.

The contemporary Church, however, responds sympathetically to feminist theology and the role of women is debated throughout Christendom.

Stephen Westley, in an article in *Medieval Women* (published by Basil Blackwell) attempts to identify the factors that led the Guggliemites to their conclusions. These factors are remarkably similar to those which exist today. In the thirteenth century Church, politics and administration were paramount and the spiritual education of the laity suffered. The Guggliemites saw their activities as a response to the desire for a "Spirit" filled Church. Similarly, today there is a new emphasis on the Holy Spirit who "leads us into all truth" and many claim that the Spirit is now leading the Church of England to ordain women, but is this necessarily so?

Another function of the Holy Spirit is to "bring to your remembrance all that I have said to you." (John 14.26), that is, to keep alive the memory of Jesus's acts and words and the significance of the early Church attached to them, the basic gospel message, the traditions of the Church and the eternal truths of the Christian faith. All this must be protected in its wholeness for future generations and many believe that, by ordaining women priests, the Church of England would be failing in this respect.

Another factor common to both centuries is a renewed interest in Christ's earthly life. The thirteenth century Church had acquired great wealth and many lay people, inspired by St Francis,

Marriages

Mr S.M. Edington and Miss C.M. Stoddart
The marriage took place on Saturday at Christ Church, Willaston, South Wirral, of Mr Simon Edington, younger son of Dr and Mrs Frank Edington, of Penrith, Cumbria, to Miss Charlotte Stoddart, younger daughter of Sir Kenneth and Lady Stoddart, of Willaston. The Rev K. Taylor officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Mrs J.B. Jackson. Dr Paul Edington was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's sister and the honeymoon will be spent in the Republic of Ireland.

Mr M.V. Ignatiev and Miss F. Garrod
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 11, at St Andrew's Church, Moscow, between Mr Mikhail Vladimirovich Ignatiev, son of Mr and Mrs V.I. Ignatiev, of Moscow, and Miss Fenella Garrod, daughter of Lieutenant General Sir Martin and Lady Garrod, of Walmer, Kent. The Rev Tyler A. Strand officiated and the bride was given away by her father.

A reception was held at the Dacha of the British Embassy, Moscow.

Dr C.D. Bettinson and Miss E. James
The marriage took place on Friday, July 10, in Cardiff, of Dr Christopher Bettinson, son of Mr J.L. Bettinson, of East Colton, Essex, and Miss Emma James, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. Wyndham James, of Ware, Hertfordshire.

Prince D.J. Lobanov-Rostovsky and Jonkrouwe M.C. Wladimiroff
The marriage took place on July 11, 1992, at the Russian Orthodox Cathedral, London, between Prince Dimitri Lobanov-Rostovsky and Jonkrouwe Marina Wladimiroff.

Mr J.D.P. Morgan and Miss G.M. Loder
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 11, at St Andrew's Church, London, between Mr James Morgan, son of Mr and Mrs David Morgan, of Northchapel, Sussex, to Miss Gillian Loder, daughter of Mr Edmund Loder, of the Curragh, Co Kildare, and Mrs Tim Reave, of Steyning, Sussex. The Rev D. W. Wainwright officiated, assisted by the Rev T. Selwyn-Smith.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

In the same way, I tell you, there will be greater joy in heaven over one sinner who repents than over ninety-nine righteous people who do not need to repent. St Luke 15:7

BIRTHS

CONNOLLY on July 4th to Sue and James, 2 daughters, Amanda and Matthew.

DAY on July 10th to Deborah and John, a daughter, Caroline Lucinda.

RICHARDS on July 8th 1992 in Baltimore, Maryland, to Nicola (nee Blythe) and Simon, a daughter, Lara Abigail.

WILTSHIRE on June 24th, to Penelope (nee Osborne) and Martin, a son, Freddie Cyril Osborne.

DEATHS

ABRAHAM - On July 1st, D. Lucy, formerly of Liverpool and Bath, eldest daughter of Robert and Ruth, cremation at Wrexham Crematorium today at 2 pm. Donations towards Imperial Cancer Research Fund. Further enquiries to Dr Trevor Evans, Aberystwyth 0970 820013.

ANDERTON WEBSTER - On July 8th, not withdrawing much infirmity bravely borne, suddenly at home, Veronica Mary, aged 85, formerly of Grantham and Medingham, much beloved and settled mother of Alicia, Requiem at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Thame, Oxon, at 10pm on Thursday July 16th, followed by burial at St. Mary's, Uxbridge, on Friday July 17th at 12.30pm.

BIRLEY - On July 9th, peacefully, aged 102, Margaret Edith, beloved wife, mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral on July 20th at 2.30 pm at St Peter's, Uxbridge. Donations, if so desired, to St Wilfrid's, Chichester.

CHAPMAN - On July 10th 1992, Henry Samuel Arthur, D.S.O., T.D., beloved husband of Sylvia, father of Ian and Nicholas, Private cremation, no flowers, but donations, if so desired, to St Wilfrid's, Chichester.

NORTH BROWN on July 10th 1992 peacefully in London, Mary (Nellie) formerly of Rock Bottom, Ledbury, Kingsbridge, Devon. Beloved mother and friend. Service at Hendon Crematorium at 1.00pm on Friday July 17th. No flowers please.

DEATHS

GITTINGS - On July 6th, Norman, formerly Chief Dental Officer, Slough, husband of the late Mollie Gittings and much loved father of Sarah and Margaret. Family flowers only but donations if desired to The British Foundation c/o Newman & Son Funeral Directors, 180 Stoke Road, Slough, Bucks. SL2 8JL 07531 921476.

GREENHAM - On July 11th 1992 in The Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, Peter, husband of Jane, father of Mary and David. Funeral at St. Aldys Church, Woodstock, Oxford, at 12.00pm Thursday July 16th followed by burial in St. Mary's Church, Charlton-Oliver, near Islip.

HILL - On July 10th peacefully, Janet Jane, wife of Hugh and mother of Richard and Jeremy. Funeral service at St. Mary's, Charlton-Oliver, on Friday 17th July at 2.00pm followed by cremation. Donations if desired to the Macmillan Service, c/o Granby Funeral Service, 16 Prince St, Dunchester.

LUCAS - On July 9th, peacefully at Barnes Down Nursing Home, Lewes, in her 97th year, Charlotte Nancy Kemp nee Jensen, devoted wife and mother, valued and loved by so many. Cremation private; interment of ashes at later date. No flowers but letters of appreciation welcome.

MACRAE - On July 8th, peacefully in hospital, Ewen Anthony, aged 43, partner and beloved friend of Judy. Sadly missed by his mother Patricia, his sister Susan, family and friends. Private

OBITUARIES

SIR BASIL SMALLPEICE

Sir Basil Smallpeice, KCVO, who was at the head of both BOAC and the Cunard shipping company in a long career, died yesterday aged 85. He was born on September 18, 1906.

IN a distinguished career of more than 50 years in industry and commerce, Basil Smallpeice will be specially remembered for three statements. He was the first man with no professional aviation or shipping background to become the executive head of a major British airline (BOAC) and of a major British shipping company (Cunard). He was closely involved in the bringing into service of commercial jet aircraft (the Comet and the 707) and in launching a "New Look" on the seas — the QE2 and containerised cargo. Moreover — having been (as many would judge) unjustly sacked from BOAC by a ministerial intervention, he went on to become a respected administrative adviser to the Royal Household. To all these tasks he brought quiet determination, management skill and personal integrity together with much hard work in the face of, often, frail health.

Basil Smallpeice — a scion of an ancient Guildford family which — way back — came to spell its name with an "e" before "i" — was born in Brazil the son of a senior clerk in the London and River Plate Bank. After a serious bout of malaria, he was brought back to England and went as a boarder to Hursley Prep School and then to Mydne House, near Eastbourne. And that was, but for two brief periods of leave, the last he saw of his parents for the next eleven years, during which he went on to Shrewsbury School. Those years of family deprivation between the ages of eight and nineteen — so typical of the "Empire building" expatriates of those days — left a profound psychological effect on young Smallpeice. The result was a sensitive diffidence, an introspection and a certain intellectual arrogance.

After qualifying as a chartered accountant he joined the new Hoover company at £300 a year and, on the strength of that, got married to a schoolfriend of his sister, Kay Braine — thereby repaying some of his earlier loss of home life. Seven years later, diffident self-educated in management, he moved from Hoover to Doulton, the family china



and porcelain business, as chief accountant. While there, he was elected to the council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and, still looking for solace from his early tribulations, became an earnest member of the Christian Frontiers Council in the Church of England.

In 1948 Smallpeice first found himself at the centre of transport affairs, 55 Broadway, when Sir Reginald Wilson persuaded him to join the newly formed British Transport Commission, that vast overlord of the various British railway companies set up under Lord Hurcomb. As director of costs and statistics, Smallpeice found himself faced with an impossible task. The work brought him in contact, however, with Sir Miles Thomas, the newly appointed chairman of BOAC, the

nationalised British Overseas Airways Corporation. At 43, Smallpeice was offered the post of BOAC's "financial controller" (to "count and compare"). He brought to BOAC a conscientious determination to get its financial affairs under control — for the first time. He had no technical, no trade union and no aviation experience but he learned quickly. He was appointed to the board in 1953 and to be deputy chief executive under Whitney Straight in 1954. When, in 1955, Straight went to Rolls-Royce and in 1956, Miles Thomas to Montisanto, Smallpeice was appointed BOAC's managing director at a time of wide management unsettlement there. BOAC had just been through the

Comet tragedies, was faced with delays in aircraft deliveries and suffered a further aircraft disaster. Thus, the new managing director was faced with a daunting task right at the start.

Faced with problems outside his previous experience, Smallpeice wisely decided to tackle the situation with a new top management team of experienced professionals who had cut their teeth with Imperial Airways before the war — Keith Granville, Ross Stainton, Gilbert Lee, Charles Abel, Winston Bray and Basil Barnyide. It was a good team. Two of them became future chairmen.

In a fast developing civil airline business, the next few years were beset with problems of new aircraft types, problems of over-manning, and problems concerning the government financing of nationalised industries. In July 1960 Duncan Sandys, the minister of aviation, appointed Sir Matthew Slattery to succeed Sir Gerard as chairman of BOAC. Slattery and Smallpeice worked well together. But a slump in transatlantic traffic badly affected the airline's revenue at a time of escalation of costs — not confined to BOAC.

During 1962 differences arose between the board of BOAC and the ministry of aviation, now under Julian Amery. The fact that BOAC had to show both operating and capital losses resulted in a crisis of confidence between the ministry and the corporation at a time when, thanks to vigorous action, the tide was beginning to turn. In the political climate of distrust between the ministry and the board, Julian Amery invited a leading accountant — John Corbett — to report to him on BOAC's finances and management. The Corbett report was not shown to either the chairman or the chief executive of BOAC. What is clear, however, is that it was highly critical of Basil Smallpeice's direction of BOAC's affairs — made, however, without any detailed consultation with him or his senior colleagues.

By the time that the report was in the hands of the minister the airline had returned to profitability, albeit (at £8.7 million) on a relatively small scale. In the event, in November 1963, Sir Matthew Slattery and Sir Basil Smallpeice were asked to resign. To their credit, they did so with a good grace which could not con-

ceal their sense of injustice. They were succeeded by Sir Giles Guthrie and Sir Keith Granville. Three other board members went with the chairman and the chief executive. Smallpeice left devastated by action which could not have happened within a public limited company — action which was widely criticised throughout international air transport.

After 14 years with BOAC, at the age of 57 Smallpeice was out of a job. But not for long. In April 1964 he was appointed to the board on Cunard. And in November 1965 he was elected chairman.

Smallpeice presided over the final eight years of Cunard's 93 years of transatlantic services. He saw the QE2 into operation and was a major influence in bringing about the new era of containerised cargo before yielding to a takeover bid from Trafalgar House in August 1971.

Meanwhile, from October 1964, Smallpeice had been appointed a part-time administration adviser to Her Majesty's Household, especially to introduce modern budgetary control methods. He continued in that post for 16 years to 1980.

This distinguished service, spread over so many divergent interests, was, for Smallpeice, interspersed with two unhappy, and increasingly anxious, years from 1972 as the non-executive deputy chairman of Lomax. There he was increasingly at odds with the major shareholder and chief executive, Tiny Rowland. In the upshot, Smallpeice and seven of his fellow directors left the board.

Basil Smallpeice was thus in many ways typical of the conscientious, financially literate, top manager of those years, immersed in the political translation of British business from the era of state-ownership and of trade union autonomy, to the beginnings of a climate of deregulation and of the domination of transport by market forces.

Earnest, sincere — always anxious to achieve good personal relations — but constrained by his rudimentary technological knowledge and experience, and always suspicious of political motivation, he was held in respect by all his colleagues while he greatly valued the regard in which he was held by a legion of friends.

Kay Braine died in February 1973 and he married, secondly, in November that year, Rita Burns who survives him. There were no children.

DENG YINGCHAO

Deng Yingchao, the widow of Chou En-lai, former prime minister of China, died in Peking on July 11 aged 88. She was born in 1904.

DENG Yingchao was an active political figure in her own right and towards the end of her life, in the era of her namesake, Deng Xiaoping, she came to be recognised as the country's foremost woman. In that capacity she met all important women visitors to China, including Margaret Thatcher on her first visit in 1977. It was clear that Deng Yingchao relished the opening to the West which began around that time, having been familiar with such contacts in her early life.

She was born into the same impoverished intellectual background as Chou En-lai. As a girl she lived in the French concession in Tianjin, and she was there in 1919 when the heady emotions generated by the May 4 movement set China on the path of modernisation and at the same time began the process of liberation of women.

Deng Yingchao took up both causes and devoted her life to them. She found a kindred spirit in Chou, whom she met that year in Tianjin when he was lecturing to members of the newly founded Awakening Society, and their friendship was sufficient for him to write regularly to her from France, where he spent four years after 1920. When they met again in Canton in 1925, both on party duties, they decided to marry.

Deng Yingchao had joined the Communist Party in 1924 and she played her part in the turbulent events of the succeeding years. She was one of only about 50 women to complete the Long March of 1934-5 but contracted tuberculosis and had to be carried part of the way on a stretcher.

In 1936 she visited Peking secretly for medical attention and while there made the acquaintance of the American journalist Edgar Snow,

who was about to visit the Communist base in Yanan. To evade arrest she accompanied him disguised as his servant and Snow later observed that he had not found a more astute political brain in any other Chinese woman.

After the Communist victory in 1949, Deng Yingchao played a prominent part in the drafting of China's new marriage law in 1950 and she became a member of the Central Committee in 1956; but for much of that decade she was incapacitated by diabetes. She recovered sufficiently to accompany Chou on his tour of Africa in 1964.

She continued to be active, but as a public figure was overshadowed by Jiang Qing, the wife of Mao Tse-tung. It was only after 1976, when both Chou and Mao died, and Jiang Qing was arrested as a member of the Gang of Four, that Deng Yingchao came to play a big public role in Chinese politics, gaining a seat on the Communist Party's politburo in 1978. In 1983, she took over as the head of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, a policy advisory body, and served in that post until 1988.

Deng Yingchao bore no children, although she and Chou adopted about 10 children, including a daughter who became a theatre director and died under Red Guard torture in 1968, and Li Peng, the present prime minister of China.



GUSTAV SVENSSON

Gustav Svensson, journalist, has died in Stockholm aged 77. He was born in Sundsvall on August 7, 1914.

OF ALL the journalists associated with three decades of arms control negotiations under United Nations auspices in Geneva, nobody consistently proved himself better informed than Gustav Svensson. For 15 years from 1960 his tall, lanky figure, with a shock of fair hair, an armful of documents and a jerky stride, was inseparable from the interminable disarmament sessions at the Palais des Nations, built for the League of Nations between the two world wars.

For colleagues, and also sometimes for the negotiators themselves, he was a walking encyclopedia on the minutiae of procedures, such as semi-graphic networks with "black boxes" and epoxy resin in seals, conceived to ensure that clandestine nuclear tests be immediately detected and those responsible denounced.

Indeed, his role in providing clear, concise and graphic explanation of complex negotiating stances and their political context became such that Svensson is credited in Stockholm with having been at least partly instrumental in the Nobel Committee's decision to award the 1982 Peace Prize jointly to Mrs Ase Myrdal (Sweden) and Señor Garcia Robles (Mexico), each of whom were indefatigable in their efforts to reduce the risk of nuclear war.

Gustav Svensson began in journalism at the age of 17, free-lancing for Stockholm and Gothenburg newspapers. In 1944, he was taken on by the Associated Press, covering the Nordic countries for that agency and becoming, direct from President Paasikivi, details of Soviet peace proposals for Finland. Having become fluent in

Russian, he went to Moscow at the height of the cold war in 1958. After several months there, he was approached by the NKVD (forerunner of the KGB) with suggestions for some co-operation. He refused, immediately informing other correspondents and the Swedish authorities.

Then there occurred what he remained convinced was no accident. A Soviet guard outside the AP office slammed a taxi door so hard on his knee that the injury left him with a limp. Prolongation of his residence visa being refused, he was obliged to leave Moscow. Offered the choice of Britain, Austria or Switzerland, he went to Geneva and was at the AP office there from early 1960. The next year he left the agency to work, based in Geneva, for Swedish Radio. He returned to Stockholm in 1973.

The Moscow experience did not sour his relationship with individuals. Arriving at Geneva airport for the 1982 opening of the disarmament conference, Andrei Gromyko spotted a familiar figure among reporters at the aircraft steps. "Hullo, Gus," he said, extending his hand. They conversed in Russian for several minutes before the Soviet foreign minister was whisked away. It was left to Svensson to brief the others on what Gromyko had said.

Many Swedes recall the occasion when, early on August 21, 1968, Svensson was on the telephone at the window of his hotel room describing the scene as Soviet soldiers occupied Czechoslovakia. Demonstrators were waving a flag dipped in the blood of the first Czechoslovak victim. "I don't know," Svensson said, "but the atmosphere here is such that this flag could be a portent of the end of eastern imperialism."

Gustav Svensson, twice married and divorced, is survived by a daughter and two sons.

ALBERT PIERREPOINT

Albert Pierrepoint, Britain's chief hangman from 1946 to 1956, died on July 10 in a nursing home in Southport, Merseyside, aged 87. He was born in 1905.

FOR a period of ten years after the war Albert Pierrepoint was the dispassionate occupant of the ghastly office of chief executioner. He came from a line of hangmen and took a quiet pride in the effectiveness with which he discharged his duties. For the first 56 years of this century three members of the Pierrepoint family, Albert's father Henry, his uncle Thomas and finally Albert himself, were, in succession, the official chief executioners of Great Britain. It was not, to be sure, a succession as lengthy as that of the Sansons of France, who held the post for seven generations and at one time had six brothers operating simultaneously, but it gave Pierrepoint a sense of belonging to a profession which had its own niche — indeed a certain status — in society.

In his 25-year career as, first, assistant and then chief hangman, he executed 433 men and 17 women, more than any other hangman this century. Among these were Haigh the acid bath murderer, Ruth Ellis, the last woman to be executed in Britain, and Derek Bentley, whose conviction of the murder of a policeman in 1953 is still among the contentious verdicts of the post-war era. His reputation as a hangman was an international one and he was often invited to instruct the prison services of other countries on executions.

As a boy Albert Pierrepoint was never in any doubt about what he wanted to be. When asked as a 12-year-old to write a school essay about his ambitions, he committed his credo to paper with the assured candour of youth: "I would like to be public executioner as my dad is, because it needs a steady man with good hands like my Dad and my Uncle Tom and I shall be the same." Paradoxically, after hanging was abolished in 1969 he came to take a less enthusiastic view of his life's work and was ever afterwards in the forefront of the campaign against the return of capital punishment.

As a child Pierrepoint's inclination to become a hangman had received early impetus from the serialisation of his father's memoirs in a local newspaper. As he recalled in his memoirs the job appealed to him because it gave an opportunity for travel, something not among the luxuries that could be afford-



ed by people of his family's humble station in the inter-war years. Nevertheless he was thought to be "too young" by the Home Office official who interviewed him when he applied for the job at the age of 27. As in France, the job was not salaried, the hangman receiving a fee for each execution. Nevertheless the lineage told and Pierrepoint was accepted into his family's profession, serving as an assistant hangman until he succeeded his uncle as chief executioner in 1946.

In the course of his duties, Ireland, the United States and Germany were among the countries to which he was asked to officiate. He took a sober view of his task as being to assist his clients out of this life in the most humane way possible. The standards set by his father were always paramount in his mind: "My father could dispatch a man in the time it took the prison clock to strike eight — leading him from his cell on the first stroke and having him suspended, dead on the rope, by the last stroke. That seemed a very worthy ambition to me."

As a result he became an assiduous student of the technical aspects of his work and kept careful notes of weight, height and length of drop after each execution he performed. He deplored the levity and jocularity which he found attending the business of executions in some other countries. In Dublin he was

shocked to be offered a whiskey on the scaffold almost before the thump of the trap had ceased reverberating around the execution shed. He found it distasteful to be offered a cold buffet and drinks by the American army before an execution which was scheduled for midnight. He was also scathing about technical inefficiency, dismissing the old-fashioned American cowboy knot and the standard five-foot drop which, he claimed, had prolonged the agonies of the German Field Marshal Keitel for 24 minutes after his conviction of war crimes at Nuremberg. Pierrepoint did not execute any of the major Nazi criminals at Nuremberg but he was heavily employed among the smaller fry, including Josef Kramer, the "Beast of Belsen", and his three most sadistic women guards, Elizabeth Volkenrath, Irma Grese and Johanna Bormann. On one occasion he executed 27 individuals in a day.

As time went on he also deplored the low quality of entrants to the profession and was particularly severe on the dependence on alcohol prevalent among some of the younger men to help them do their job. If it was suggested to him that reliance on a drink to assist the discharge of such a repugnant task might be a sign of a humane and sensitive nature he would reply that a hanging botched through shaking hands or slapdash calculations offered no humanity to the wretch who had to endure it.

Pierrepoint resigned his post in 1956 not on account of any moral repugnance but over a dispute about his remuneration. Thereafter he kept a pub in Oldham which he named in the name "Help the Poor Struggler". With time, perhaps, to reflect on his experiences he fairly soon came to revise his opinion of the profession to which he had previously seemed to ascribe a well-nigh metaphysical status. The faces of the many he looked into during their last moments on earth did, in retrospect, convince him of the futility of the apparatus of condemnation and execution of which he had been such an enthusiastic cog. In his autobiography, *Executioner: Pierrepoint*, which was published in 1974, he was to write: "The fruit of my experience has this bitter after-taste: that I do not now believe that any one of the hundreds of executions I carried out has in any way acted as a deterrent against future murder. Capital punishment, in my view, achieved nothing except revenge."

He is survived by his wife, Anne.

James Todd

JAMES Carrer Todd, a former US military attaché to Hungary who was detained during the Cold War and accused of spying, has died aged 85.

Appointed attaché in 1956, Todd was detained a year later by Hungarian soldiers and accused of spying on an

airfield. He was released after five hours of questioning and formal charges were not filed until he had left Hungary.

Todd, who fought in Europe during the second world war with the 82nd Airborne Division, retired from the army in 1962 as a colonel.

He is survived by his wife, Mary.

Earl Morris

EARL Morris, president of the American Bar Association in 1967-68, has died aged 83 after a car accident.

A native of Springfield, Ohio, Morris was a graduate of Harvard Law School in

1930 and a founding partner in the Columbus law firm of Porter, Wright, Morris and Arthur.

He was also president of the American Bar Association in 1967 and 1968 and a past president of the Columbus and Ohio bar associations.

July 13 ON THIS DAY 1910



Rolls — half of a partnership which nearly 90 years after its foundation will bespeak the car that is *primus inter pares*. Yet Charles Stewart Rolls (1877-1910) took little active part in Rolls-Royce Ltd.

Initially a pioneer in motor racing, he later became an enthusiastic aviator and was one of the first to fly with Wilbur Wright.

AEROPLANE ACCIDENT. MR. ROLLS KILLED AT BOURNEMOUTH.

The Hon. C.S. Rolls fell while he was competing for the alighting prize at Bournemouth yesterday and received injuries from which he died soon afterwards. He was using the Wright biplane in which he made his remarkable flight from Dover to Calais and back. With that daring which had earned for him a foremost place among British aviators he had ascended higher than was expected, probably to obtain a longer plane downward so that he might be more easily seen for the appointed spot, when the gear connecting the rudder snapped, and the machine fell from a height of 30 or 40 feet in spite of the airman's desperate efforts to regain stability.

The accident happened just in front of the grand stand. Mr. Rolls went up with his French-built Wright biplane at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock in an attempt to win the alighting prize. This prize is awarded to the competitor who, after flying over a prescribed course, alights within a marked circle representing an island of 100 yards diameter, and brings his machine to a stop nearest to the centre. Mr. Grahame-White had succeeded earlier in the morning in getting within 43ft. 3in. of the bulls-eye. Mr. Rolls

in one attempt had stopped 78ft. 10in. from the centre, and in attempting to improve on this he met with the accident. He was in a tail plane, which is a small circle, gradually increasing his altitude. Then, in a wider circle, he swept over the motor enclosure at great speed with a following wind, and he headed round at the back of the grand stand, coming into the teeth of the wind and riding down on a steep gradient towards the alighting point. Passing over the lawn at a height of 70ft., he stopped his motor and began to glide down at an angle of 40deg. in an effort to use the opposing wind so as to avoid a long run on the ground. To check the descent and to assist the landing, the wheels of the machine, Mr. Rolls brought the elevating planes up very sharply.

In this Wright machine, which is the same as that in which Mr. Rolls achieved the double crossing of the Channel, there is a tail plane, which is intended to secure some of the longitudinal flight stability that is obtained with the Farman and other biplanes. This tail is a monoplane horizontal piece close to the two vertical rudder planes, and it moves in unison with the elevating planes in front, but of course in the opposite way. Thus, when the front planes are tilted upwards the tail plane has its leading edge depressed. When he crossed the Channel Mr. Rolls had a similar tail plane, but it was fixed, and he believed that it greatly assisted stability, but that it tended to counteract the effect of the movements of the elevator.

The machine was at an altitude of about 50ft. when the left side of the tail plane broke away with part of the left of the rudder. The silence of horror fell upon the crowd as the head of the machine was seen to turn sharply towards the earth and then back so that the whole structure was upside down. It was in that position that the biplane struck the ground after having fallen sheer from a height of 30ft. or 40ft. The crash was appalling...

Church news

Clergy appointments

The Rev Canon John Whetstone, retired Team Rector, Swanborough Team Ministry, to be a Canon Emeritus of Salisbury Cathedral (Salisbury).
The Rev Joy Whitfield, parish Deacon, St. Peter, Littleover, Derby, to be Parish Deacon, Bucknall & Baginbun Team Ministry (Lichfield).
The Rev Gavin Williams, Assistant Curate, St. James, Muswell Hill (London), to be Assistant Chaplain, Shrewsbury School (Lichfield).
Resignations and Retirements
The Rev Reg Ames, vicar, St Edmund the King, Northwood

(London): to retire as from August 31.
The Rev Canon Joseph Brooks, Chaplain, Ipswich Hospital (St Edmundsbury and Ipswich): to retire as from November 4.
The Rev Dennis Cooper, Vicar, Norton (York): to retire later in the year.
The Rev Canon Keith Crain, Vicar, Gargrave (Bradford): to retire as from June 30.
The Rev Peter Grewood, Vicar, Milborne St Andrew & Dewlish (Salisbury): to retire from July 31.
The Rev Halsey Hall, Rector, Headbourne Worthy: King's Worthy (Winchester): to retire, on health grounds, from September 30.

The Rev Michael Henly, Vicar, Bishop's Canning, All Cannings and Exchillhampton (Salisbury): to retire as from September 1.
The Rev Canon Graham Smith, Mission Priest, Upper Micham Group Ministry (Southwark): to retire as from October 31.
The Rev Canon Charles Tompkins, Rector, St. Mary, Handsworth (Birmingham): to resign as from August 31.
The Rev Peggy Wenzel, Parish Deacon, Pewsey Team Ministry (Salisbury): to retire as from June 12.
The Rev James Wheatley, Assistant Curate, Mazonborough, St

John (Sheffield): resigned as from June 30.
The Rev Peter Wills, Rector, Flax Bourton, and Vicar, Barrow Gurney (Bath and Wells): to retire as from September 30.
Other notices
Captain H.G. de Courcy-Ireland, Royal Navy, retired, Bishop of Lichfield's Assistant, is to retire. He is to be succeeded by Captain C.D.S. Brown, on his retirement from the Royal Navy.
Sister Margaret Lucking, Church Army, of Christ Church, Rosham (London): to retire as from September 30.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: John Clare, farm labourer and poet, Helgston, Northamptonshire, 1793; Patrick MacMahon, president of France 1873-79, Autun, 1808; Sir George Gilbert Scott, architect (St Pancras Hotel), Gawcott, Buckinghamshire, 1811.
DEATHS: Titus Oates, Protestant plotter, London, 1706; Richard Cromwell, Protector, 1658-59, Chestnut, Hertfordshire, 1712; Jean Paul Marat, revolutionary, murdered by Charlotte Corday, Paris, 1793; John Charles Fremont, explorer, New York, 1890; Alfred Marshall, economist, Cambridge, 1924; Arnold Schoenberg, composer, Los Angeles, 1951; Sir Sessue Kyama, 1st president of Botswana 1966-80, 1980.

Latest wills

Baroness Berners, of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, a peeress in her own right and the fifth holder of the title, which dates back to 1455, left estate valued at £173,378 net.
Sir Peter Telford Hayman, of Checkendon, Oxfordshire, High Commissioner in Canada 1970-74, left estate valued at £300,964 net.
Mr Geoffrey Richard Hamfrey, of Desborough, Northamptonshire, left estate valued at £349,555 net. After various bequests, he left half the residue to the Nene Valley Railway, Peterborough, for the improvement of Orton Mere station and the general upkeep of the line.

BUSINESS TIMES

MONDAY JULY 13 1992

BUSINESS EDITOR JOHN BELL

SPORT
24-30

IN THE NEWS

The luck that provides Power

As a phrase, "the luck of the Irish" might have been coined for Robin Power. This is a man who pays for his first college fees from the proceeds of a poker game, floats his property company two days before the stock market crash of '87, enters into multi-million pound joint ventures with the likes of George Walker and Donald Trump — and is still in business. Truly, someone up there must like him.

To be fair, most of the people who have met the Cork-born entrepreneur down here like him as well — he's that sort of chap, a paradoxical mix of abstinence (alcohol and nicotine) and indulgence (caviar and the occasional casino).

But being the right sort of chap is no longer enough, as the dentist-turned-dealer at the helm of Power Corporation is well aware. This week should provide confirmation or otherwise of how Power's property empire, which stretches from London's Trocadero Centre to Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, is coping with the world's worst property slump. In particular, Mr Power's faith in non-recourse financing, at a time when having someone to blame is top of most bankers' lending require-



Power: likable

ments, will have been tested to the full.

Most immediate interest in the results will focus on the Trocadero, the shopping, leisure and now office complex that George Walker bought for \$90 million in 1987, sold to Walker Power for £100 million three months later and, three years on, with the cracks under Brent Walker beginning to widen, tried to sell for more than £300 million. Valuing the Troc has long been more art than science.

But Mr Power has been trying to restore a little science to the exercise. Since he unravelled the Walker Power joint venture in March, he has been seeking a buyer for a 50 per cent stake in the building. Success would underpin far more than the company's net asset value. As for failure, the consequences of that are known only by Robin Power. But remember — someone up there likes him.

MATTHEW BOND

CHANGE ON WEEK

THE POUND

US dollar 1.9185 (+0.0142)
German mark 2.8725 (-0.0230)
Exchange index 92.8 (-0.2)
Bank of England official close (4pm)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share 1903.7 (-11.8)
FT-SE 100 2490.8 (-6.3)
New York Dow Jones 3330.56 (+0.27)
Tokyo Nikkei Avge 16783.72 (+65.94)

Business chiefs favour switch of spending from road to rail

By ROSS TITMAN
INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE government should abandon its free-market approach to transport and make a massive switch of investment from road to railways, according to Britain's business leaders. Managers in both the public and private sector believe Britain needs a national transport policy to avoid a grave loss of economic competitiveness.

The findings emerge from a survey of 1,033 members by the British Institute of Management. The institute found that almost three-quarters of managers believe investment in British Rail is too low.

Six out of ten managers said they were

prepared to pay an extra penny in the pound on income tax to finance more rail investment. New motorway building was placed at the bottom of a list of priorities. Fewer than one manager in six regarded it as important.

The scale of discontent among businessmen over the level of government investment in the railways prompted Roger Young, the institute's director general, to call for "a coherent, consistent and sensible national transport strategy".

The institute's concern over perceived inadequacies of the government's response to failings in Britain's transport system are shared by the Confederation of British Industry and other business organisations.

Mr Young said that if preparations for the opening of the Channel tunnel were excluded, less than 4 per cent of total transport investment was directed to rail, against 9.3 per cent for road transport. Britain was suffering from the failure of successive governments to co-ordinate a national transport policy.

The government continued to believe it should give free rein to the private sector in transport, Mr Young said. But managers "do not believe that transport is a sphere in which the market can be allowed to rule uncontrolled".

Mr Young said continued emphasis on the primacy of road transport "will eventually work against the interest of the majority of

users". Britain's roads would become ever more congested. "The costs of the inevitable delays will be enormous, as will the pollution and environmental damage," he said.

Asked about their priorities for transport, almost 90 per cent of managers wanted to see more freight carried by rail. Almost six out of ten suggested that the government's most urgent transport task should be to make it easier for freight to be switched from road to rail through the use of common vehicles.

Even though most travel by car to work and on business, 43 per cent wanted to see new passenger rolling stock, a similar proportion called for road by-passes around

towns and villages, and 39 per cent wanted high-speed rail routes. Many managers apparently wish to travel more often by train, but are deterred by discomfort and poor reliability.

Privatisation, however, is not regarded as a surefire answer to rail's shortcomings. Forty-seven per cent of managers were in favour, but 43 per cent opposed it.

The survey findings confirm that the government has yet to convince many doubters in industry that its plans for British Rail match the country's transport needs.

John Banham, the former CBI director general, has warned the government that rail privatisation would be a "poll tax on wheels".

Small societies endangered by indemnity cut

By LINDSAY COOK, MONEY EDITOR

A NUMBER of building societies have been given until September 1 to find alternative mortgage indemnity insurance or they will have to stop lending to first-time buyers.

Other lenders are already negotiating new contracts for this insurance, which protects lenders against losses when they grant loans of more than 75 per cent of a property's value. Many object to new exclusion clauses.

The termination of the cover for some small societies could prove crucial to their survival. The four main providers of mortgage indemnity insurance, Legal & General, Sun Alliance, Royal and Eagle Star, are changing the terms and conditions and looking to cut the amount of indemnity cover they write. Insurance companies have lost more than £1 billion on indemnity

insurance as a result of the fall in house prices and rise in repossessions.

Last month, Legal & General told a number of lenders that they had until September to find alternative cover. A letter from the company, whose chairman is David Prosser, said: "In essence, I have to advise you that we will be unable to offer you a continuing facility for mortgage guarantee business — this is not a reaction to poor claims experience or our business relationship, but simply that we must concentrate our resources on a lesser number of customers."

Those affected are finding it difficult to arrange cover through other companies and are looking at the possibility of organising self-insurance. This might cause concern for the Building Societies Commission as the Town & Coun-

try Building Society came to grief by arranging self-insurance. Failure to arrange cover that satisfies the commission could force some of the small societies to merge. They will not be able to survive if they cannot offer loans for more than 75 per cent of a property's value. These are the majority of loans.

The societies that have been told their indemnity business is no longer wanted do not offer their borrowers buildings insurance from Legal & General. One said it had looked at the cost of the L&G buildings cover and found it was more expensive than its existing insurer. It would not penalise its existing borrowers so that it could get indemnity insurance to cover new loans. Legal & General said: "We only want to do business where it is profitable and worth doing. This means that we look at all the insurance, not indemnity insurance in isolation."

While most of the societies involved are small and only used Legal & General for indemnity cover, one of the top four societies, which also uses other insurers for this cover, has been told that it cannot have any more indemnity cover.

The Woolwich, the third largest society, has been refused further indemnity cover by Sun Alliance since last month as a result of the society's decision to stop offering Sun Alliance buildings cover. The Woolwich said that the relationship with Sun Alliance was still amicable. The society and insurer have a joint life company, Woolwich Life, which provides life products sold through Woolwich.

Nick Bunker, corporate development manager at Sun Alliance, said the company was concentrating on renegotiating its indemnity cover with the Halifax, the largest society, and the resulting agreement would form a model for its smaller customers.



Prosser: changing terms

Wellcome looking east in share sale

By MARTIN WALLER

THE Japanese will be given the opportunity to bid for shares in Wellcome, the pharmaceutical group, when the book-building process ahead of the £3 billion shares sale opens for Tokyo investors today. But it is becoming clearer that the success of this year and one taking place at the end of a summer of flops and failed public offerings, hinges on the view taken in London.

Advisers to the issue are unwilling to comment on its progress for legal reasons, but optimistic reports that offers had been received for almost half the 330 million shares being sold are premature.

The structure of the issue encourages potential institutional investors to put in preliminary bids at low levels to ensure favourable treatment — "bid early and bid low," as one adviser summed it up. This is because of the so-called book-building process being used, under which the potential shareholders themselves set the price at which the shares are sold.

In Japan, at least two large securities houses, Nomura and Nikko, are thought to have indicated that the issue will receive a favourable response, and the powerful Japanese finance ministry is also keen to see the sale of a proposed 25 million shares

succeed. But Japanese investors remain nervous.

American investors, who are expected to take 80 million shares, are not so much nervous as shell-shocked after a disastrous summer for initial public offerings.

Wellcome faces in uphill battle in trying to distinguish itself from the rest of the pack, especially as the company is little known in America with only 2 per cent of the shares owned there.

Wellcome has set aside £180 million worth of shares for British retail investors, and while this modest amount will probably be sold it is increasingly accepted that demand from the private shareholder will be limited.

This leaves almost half the shares available targeted at the City institutions, whose appetite for new issues is uncertain and weak. The institutions will make up their minds at the last minute, as close to the July 24 deadline for the offer as possible, which promises a nail-biting ten days ahead for Wellcome and its advisers.

□ Natwest, adviser to MFI Furniture Group, is expected to confirm this morning that little more than 45 per cent of the 137 million MFI shares offered to the public were taken up.

Times, page 18

Industry sails into heavy weather

By BARRY PICKTHALL

IT WAS going to be a gentle summer cruise around the Isle of Wight for ten corporate yachting crews, with the race for the Air Canada Industry Challenge adding a competitive edge.

But the overnight race amidst force six winds, steep seas and driving rain eventually ended — to the relief of most City crews — with unexpected retirements, at least one mutiny, and seasickness on every boat.

The 100 mile race was won by a practised crew from IBM UK, led by Tim Thornton, a computer researcher, who beat the team of City insurance brokers from CT Bowring by 59 minutes. A veteran crew from the Ford Motor Company, who won the first Air Canada event in 1987, came third.

Conditions were so bad that executives from GEC Aerospace threw in the towel before nightfall on Saturday; four of the six crew from France were driven to engineer their own mutiny, while the National Grid yacht team headed back to port without telling the organisers.

"Who wouldn't want to pack it in after rain had been pouring down their necks for ten hours? Even our navigator had water pouring over the top of his boots — and he was below decks. The only reason we didn't give up was because it was quicker to go on than turn back," admitted Alistair Laurie-Walker, the associate director at CT Bowring.

Germany to end Airbus subsidy

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN FRANKFURT

GERMANY'S economics ministry has confirmed that arrangements to protect Daimler-Benz from exchange rate losses are to end after prolonged international criticism over subsidies to Airbus Industrie, of which Daimler-Benz is a member.

Erich Riedl, a state secretary in the ministry, said an agreement to end Bonn's exchange-rate guarantees would be signed by the end of September and would be retroactive to the start of 1992.

Herr Riedl said the agreement was facilitated by the improved business prospects for Airbus after its deal last

week to lease 50 Airbus A320 aircraft to United Airlines. United also took options for 50 further jets.

The United States has argued that the four European governments — Germany, France, Britain and Spain — have financed Airbus jets to the tune of \$13.5 billion-\$26 billion. The Europeans respond that American jet-makers have won similar backing through military programmes.

Airbus's breakthrough order last week from United rekindled American charges that the European Airbus consortium has an unfair

trade advantage, prompting a Congressman from the state of Washington to demand an immediate investigation of the conditions offered by Airbus. In exchange for Daimler-Benz abandoning claims on the government for exchange rate losses, the government will turn over at no cost its 20 per cent stake in Deutsche Airbus to Daimler four years earlier than planned. McDonnell Douglas, displaced by Airbus Industrie as the world's second largest plane maker, is cutting a further 15 per cent of jobs from its commercial aviation division.

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Reichmann seeks fresh backers for crippled O&Y

Hanson renews Canary Wharf talks

By MARTIN WALLER IN LONDON AND PHILIP ROBINSON IN NEW YORK

PAUL Reichmann, president of Olympia & York, has renewed talks with Hanson over a possible purchase of Canary Wharf in London's Docklands, now in the hands of the administrative receiver, by the acquisitive industrial conglomerate.

Hanson is known to be interested in taking over the project at the right price, not least because of the possible tax benefits. Mr Reichmann, who was visiting London in an attempt to find fresh financial backers for his crippled O&Y property empire, held discussions at Hanson's Grosvenor Place headquarters. Also present was John Ritblat, chairman of British Land, in his role as senior partner of Conrad Ritblat, the property consultant and a long-time Hanson adviser.

Hanson is one of several parties believed to be interested in taking over Canary Wharf, and the company is

believed to have requested the meeting. One source said: "This is a Hanson-led initiative, which may or may not come to anything."

Losses at the Canadian property giant, which has two-thirds of its empire under bankruptcy protection, would have been 15 times larger than the previous year at £2.4 billion (£8.5 billion) had it written off its losses on Canary Wharf.

Instead, the property group reported a loss for last year of just over £2 billion, and carried Canary Wharf on its books at a value of £3.57 billion when property experts say the project has lost most of its value. Losses in 1991 were £359 million.

O&Y's treatment of the project led to a clash with Price Waterhouse, its accountants, who criticised the privately owned property concern for failing to carry an estimated current value of Canary Wharf.

Price Waterhouse qualified the accounts. It said: "Generally accepted accounting principles require that the amount of the impairment in value should have been estimated and provided for in these (1992) financial statements."

Of the £32.1 billion losses incurred last year, £31.4 billion was the result of a fall in the value of O&Y's property and stock market investments.

Court-appointed administrators have been running O&Y's British operations since they were declared insolvent two months ago. Its parent company, based in Toronto, is already under Canadian bankruptcy court protection.

Gerald Greenwald, O&Y's new president, told creditors in a statement with last year's figures that O&Y was "actively engaged in forming an investor group to provide new capital needed to complete Canary Wharf."

CBI detects increased confidence

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

BUSINESS confidence improved across Britain's financial services industry in the second quarter, except for the banks and building societies, according to the latest joint survey by the Confederation of British Industry and Coopers & Lybrand.

While 30 per cent of financial firms expect the volume of business to rise over the current quarter, only 4 per cent

anticipate a decline. This gives a positive balance of 26 per cent, a sharp improvement from the plus 14 per cent in the March survey. General insurance, fund management, venture capital and finance houses record the biggest jumps in optimism.

But the quarterly survey, out today, underlines that the industry is still dogged by the fall-out from the recession and the elusive recovery in economy as a whole. The level of activity in financial services remains well below normal and uncertainty about business prospects is holding back investment.

PowerGen denies cuts

POWERGEN, one of the two electricity generators in England and Wales, has denied an American investment house report that it plans to lay off up to 2,000 people.

Privately, the company accepts the figure could be 1,000 in the current financial year, and the eventual closure of at least one coal-fired power station looks probable.

Goldman Sachs, the Wall Street securities house, published the figure of 2,000 job losses in a note to investors after a briefing in New York by Ed Wallis, PowerGen chief executive.

Since privatisation in 1989, PowerGen has cut its staff 37 per cent to 6,080.

Planned spending on information technology, the key to speed and efficiency, is expected to fall in the year ahead for the first time since the survey started in late 1989, with the banks set to execute the sharpest cut-backs.

Overall profitability continues to improve, with a positive balance of 16 per cent over the past three months, up from plus 5 per cent in the last survey. This quarter, the positive balance has climbed to 20 per cent from 17 per cent.

Ringmaster Clark faces roar of MGN crowd

By ANGELA MACKAY

THREATS of legal action, possible boardroom ructions and mounting pressure for heads to roll form the backdrop for Mirror Group Newspapers' annual meeting on Thursday and the proposed relisting of the shares on Friday.

Sir Robert Clark, MGN's new chairman, faces an unenviable task when he fronts the first formal meeting of Maxwell shareholders since Robert Maxwell's death last November.

Sir Robert knows he has the support of John Talbot, administrator of the Maxwell private companies, who has lodged proxies in support of the board representing 55 per cent of MGN. This, however, will not make the chairman's ride any smoother with shareholders, many of whom are pensioners, who believe Sir Robert and his colleagues should have been more vigilant.

Last month, the newspaper group, which publishes the *Daily Mirror*, *Sunday Mirror*, *The People*, *Sporting Life*, and the *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail* in Scotland, produced hefty losses for 1991 after being forced to provide almost £200 million to plug the holes in the group's pension funds.

The underlying trading position is strong, auguring well for any prospective proprietor seeking to buy Mr Talbot's 55 per cent stake.



On Thursday, the board is likely to face a vote of no confidence from representatives of the Association of Mirror Pensioners. It considers that while the reconstituted board and its advisers believe the blame has been apportioned and the losses to the

pension funds provided for, there are still many questions left unanswered by the board, and particularly by Sir Robert, a long-time financial adviser to Mr Maxwell.

Stock Exchange. Brokers' circulars suggest the company will lose half its value when it recommences trading on Friday. Pundits are forecasting an opening price of between 58p and 69p.

Lord King expected to announce retirement

SPECULATION was growing this weekend that Lord King of Warratby will announce his retirement to British Airways shareholders at tomorrow's annual general meeting. The company was making no comment officially on Sunday newspaper reports that its chairman would become honorary life president.

However, it confirmed that Lord King's three-year contract is due to expire at the end of this year. Sir Colin Marshall, 53, joint deputy chairman and chief executive, is widely expected to be named as Lord King's successor. Sir Colin has been at Lord King's right hand since he joined the group in 1983. Over the past nine years he and Lord King, 75, have turned the group from a loss-making, inefficient state airline into a streamlined, profitable group. Last month, BA reported more than doubled profits of £285 million. Other airlines are still recording losses. Last year, Lord King earned a salary of £449,350 and was paid a performance-related bonus of £220,000.

Blue Arrow appeals

APPEALS by four city advisers convicted after the marathon Blue Arrow fraud trial open in London today. The four were given suspended jail terms last February for plotting to deceive financial markets over the failure of the £837 million rights issue in the employment agency Blue Arrow in 1987. Their Old Bailey trial lasted over a year and cost nearly £40 million. Three senior executives of County NatWest, the merchant banking arm of National Westminster Bank, received 18-month suspended sentences. They are Jonathan Cohen, 48, David Reed, 44, and Nicholas Wells, 37. Stockbroker Phillip Gibbs, 62, a former director of UBS Phillips and Drew, received a 12-month suspended term. The appeals against conviction are expected to last a week.

Nursing homes listing

QUALITY Care Homes, the nursing homes company owned by Duncan and Gail Bannatyne, will join the stock market this week. The placing should value the business at about £18 million — and the Bannatynes' stake at more than £1.5 million — and raise £5 million in new money, which will be invested in new homes. The Bannatynes will retain their entire equity stake, which will amount to 75 per cent of the enlarged capital. There are 11 homes, all within 40 miles of Darlington, in the North East, with a total of 540 beds. Another five are scheduled to open by the end of 1993. All are purpose-built and located in residential areas. Growth has been steady and profitable, although profits took off last year, reaching almost £800,000.

Isosceles bank deal

THE 15 key creditor banks to Isosceles, the highly-leveraged buyout vehicle for the Gateway supermarkets group, have agreed terms that will guarantee the survival of the debt-laden company. But the agreement of the remaining 50 or so banks, which together owe about £1.3 billion, will be needed before Gateway can be finalised. This could take up to three weeks. Gateway is expected to report an operating profit comfortably in excess of £170 million for the year ended last May, but interest payments on the debt will leave little at the pre-tax profit level.

Crossing over the equity threshold

GILTS have benefited recently from a disillusionment with equities. Over the past three months, disappointing economic indicators and reduced company dividends have combined to push down the FT-SE index by around 250 points. Gilts, by contrast, have traded sideways. Ten-year benchmark yields have averaged 9.1 per cent over this period, ranging from 8.9 to 9.3 per cent. Is the current fixation to favour equities rather than bonds correct?

Post-election euphoria was overdue. Consumer confidence did not take off, new orders did not accelerate, corporate expansion was subdued and sterling did not formally move into the narrow bands of the ERM.

The post-election idea that equities should be re-rated was therefore premature. New equity issuance of £1 billion proved to be less attractive than £16 billion of new gilts. If ever there was a signal that the UK is short of risk capital, this was it. An adjustment of equity values proved necessary and it has taken place. The gilts market, on the other hand, soaked up almost half the gross issuance of gilts that needs to be sold this fiscal year but at the cost of yields remaining at around 9 per cent.

Official figures suggest that this was mainly domestic purchases but anecdotal evidence indicates significant foreign support. Published statistics appear to be misleading. The flow of funds for the last quarter therefore indicated that investors preferred a lower risk/return profile. A switch in favour of bonds is understandable when inflation is subdued and growth expectations are moderating.

Our long-term study of equity and gilt returns, based on annual data, indicates that, on average, gilts can be expected to outperform equities in periods when inflation is under 6 per cent and output growth less than 2 per cent. These conditions obtained over the past year, so gilts' relatively good performance is understandable. Some forecasts suggest that this environment will continue for another year, in which case investors might be encouraged to continue with their asset switch. But we would issue three notes of caution for the market and one of hope for the economy.

First, the gilts market has historically been sensitive to a 6 per cent inflation threshold. Above 6 per cent inflation, gilt investors have flown for cover, irrespective of the growth environment. Virtually no forecast expects 6 per cent inflation next year but despite a prolonged downturn, the core rate of inflation (retail price index, excluding mort-

gage interest rates) is still as high as 4.75 per cent.

Second, the UK's long-term financing requirements are still large. The flow of funds deficit for the government and corporate sector combined this year is equivalent to 6 per cent of GDP. The average for the 1980s was around 3 per cent.

Finally, a sterling devaluation is still threatened. This is not a reference to any ERM realignment but rather to the position of sterling relative to the dollar. At rates above \$1.85, we are as uncompetitive as we were in 1980, when the nominal exchange rate reached \$2.40. Unlike then, we are not as uncompetitive against the mark. There is therefore no need to realign within the ERM. But there is little we can do about this situation. The US is not going to raise rates until the economy is firmly in the expansion phase of the cycle, by which time the dollar will be well on its way back to purchasing parity rates and the UK will face rising producer input costs. All three factors argue for gilts remaining in a trading market, rather than indicating a further re-rating, at least in the immediate future.

'The flow of funds for the last quarter indicated investors preferred a lower risk/return profile'

encouraging individuals to build up cash reserves and banks, therefore, to provide higher levels of credit. Thus German credit demands and money supply continue to expand, despite the highest interest rates for 50 years. Raising long bond yields by shifting the official funding much longer than of late could encourage domestic German investors to buy bonds, thereby reducing their money supply.

The German reluctance to fund beyond ten years seems less sensible if the money is being used to rebuild eastern Germany. Lower money supply growth would ease fears about German short rates, enabling other EC members to lower their short rates and help to deliver a positively sloped yield curve.

The immediate stimulus to the European economy might be relatively modest but the impact on confidence, and hence the equity market, is potentially far greater. With real dividend growth expected to remain subdued, UK equity valuations are very sensitive to lower interest rates. Higher German long bond yields would put a further constraint on long gilt yields but lower short-term interest rates would help the short end of the curve and, of course, equities.

MICHAEL HUGHES
Barclays de Zotte Wedd

MFI takes fizz out of Taunton

TODAY'S expected confirmation that more than half the MFI Furniture Group share offer has been left with the underwriters will leave a sour taste in the mouths of the Taunton Cider advisers.

Last week's decision to price Britain's most innovative cider-maker at 140p a share, or 15.1 times earnings, was thought brave at the time, and with hindsight looks almost reckless.

Certainly, Samuel Montagu may well be rueing that they did not at least give themselves an extra 24 hours, and had the benefit of knowing just how disastrous the Anglian Group issue was to prove.

Like MFI and Anglian, Taunton, maker of Red Rock and Diamond White ciders, is a high-profile, market leader in a sector under-represented on the stock market. It will have inevitable appeal to institutional investors, for whom it is all about weighting and which are prepared to take the longer view.

It should be attractive to private investors, too — except there are no private investors, at least none prepared to commit their cash to offers for sale that no longer carry a reasonable prospect of an early capital gain.

Stockbroking analysts were queuing up last week to recommend investors to apply for Taunton shares.

Though its 33 per cent market share still lags the 45 per cent of the only other quoted cider company, HP Bulmer (Holdings), which coincidentally publishes results an hour or two before application lists close, Taunton, under chief executive Peter Adams, is growing faster and has led the sector's aggressive play for the cider market with its launch of premium brands like Red Rock and Diamond White.

Cider has proved significantly more resilient to recession than beer, and the market believes Taunton can lift profits from £14.8 million to maybe £16.8 million in the year ending next April, implying a prospective p/e multiple of 13.5 at the issue price.

This is not enough to drag the share out of hiding, but the shares should be bought for the longer term on any weakness in the after-market.

Hickson

THE acquisition moves made by the recently appointed management at Hickson International are in the right direction, and there is particular logic in their latest purchase, that of Irish-based chemicals manufacturer Angus.

Hickson, operating from its Yorkshire base, has a major contract with an as yet unnamed customer to make a

"secret" product, whose profit potential is exciting. What Hickson lacks in the short term is the capacity to handle the business.

Angus Fine Chemicals has a modern US Federal Drug Administration-approved plant in Ireland with lots of capacity, and which reported a net loss of \$4 million on a \$15.4 million turnover in the year ended December.

Introduce the two parties, and Hickson lands up making an offer to buy Angus for £22.3 million — well below net worth of £29.6 million. Hickson, however, immediately establishes itself in pharmaceuticals and intermediate chemicals.

The deal is funded through a placing of 12.75 million new Hickson shares, with claw back provisions for ordinary shareholders on the basis of one new share at 175p for

every 12.57 shares held. In the short term, Hickson's purchase could prove earnings dilutive. There will be positive benefits in 1993, but the real filip to earnings comes in 1994 when the "secret" product is in full production. By then operating profits will easily clear the current 10 per cent tax hurdle, and so make a decided impact on the bottom line.

Cross guarantees between buyer and seller ensure that if one side pulls out then it pays the other party £5 million. Hickson, meantime, is finalising two further deals — one in Belgium, the other in America — which also make strategic sense.

The upshot is that after 1991 pre-tax profits of £23.7 million, Hickson's profits for the year ending December 1992 should advance to £34 million, equivalent to net earnings of 14p a share.

In 1993, pre-tax profits of £40.5 million are possible, for net earnings of 16.1p a share. With the Irish plant in full production in 1994, net earnings — and deriving the full benefit of low tax — could receive a kick of between 7 and 12 per cent.

At 199p, Hickson's share price on 14 times prospective 1992 earnings. The rating rises to 12 times, based on 1993 profit hopes. Because current Hickson management is confident of the group's once heavy 130 per cent geared position, under a former management team, it is likely to keep the lid on gearing and will not easily let it rise much above 20 per cent. Gearing is currently a manageable 15 per cent.

But the market must not be made uneasy with the suggestion that Hickson could issue fresh paper for every acquisition.

With that reservation in mind, the shares look attractive for medium term portfolios.



Innovative Peter Adams, chief executive of Taunton

BRITISH FUNDS									
Stock	Outstanding	Share	Price	Yield	Div	Div	Div	Div	Div
(£m)				%	p	p	p	p	p
SHORTS (under 5 years)									
1,200	£ach 10% 1992	100	12.22	9.79					
1,752	£ach 10% 1992	100	12.42	9.70					
600	£ach 10% 1993	97	6.17	8.47					
900	£ach 10% 1993	97	8.20	9.23					
1,800	£ach 10% 1993	100	9.76	9.52					
1,100	£ach 10% 1993	100	12.15	9.46					
1,200	£ach 10% 1993	100	12.15	9.46					
2,100	£ach 10% 1994	99	8.59	9.21					
1,800	£ach 10% 1994	99	9.03	9.15					
1,400	£ach 10% 1994	101	9.27	9.24					
1,240	£ach 10% 1994	100	11.79	9.21					
1,100	£ach 10% 1994	100	12.65	9.23					
590	£ach 10% 1994	100	12.48	9.41					
210	£ach 10% 1999	97	8.20	9.23					
2,400	£ach 10% 1995	100	9.98	9.19					
2,380	£ach 10% 1995	100	11.31	9.24					
800	£ach 10% 1995	110	11.07	9.18					
MEDIUMS (5 to 15 years)									
750	£ach 10% 1992-95	97	9.01	9.04					
1,400	£ach 10% 1995	100	9.09	9.08					
800	£ach 10% 1996	112	11.79	9.21					
770	£ach 10% 1996	110	12.32	9.26					
1,150	£ach 10% 1996	118	12.86	9.33					
1,600	£ach 10% 1997	98	8.84	9.00					
1,280	£ach 10% 1999	100	10.04	9.17					
1,300	£ach 10% 1997	114	11.89	9.27					
930	£ach 10% 1997	122	12.20	9.39					
1,100	£ach 10% 1998	103	9.47	9.04					
1,300	£ach 10% 1998	111	10.58	9.10					
950	£ach 10% 1999	100	12.32	9.26					
1,000	£ach 10% 1999	100	9.20	8.82					
1,600	£ach 10% 1999	100	9.64	9.04					
1,280	£ach 10% 1999	100	10.04	9.17					
1,050	£ach 10% 1999	115	10.04	9.17					
2,150	£ach 10% 2000	100	8.98	9.01					
1,170	£ach 10% 2000	120	10.74	9.26					
4,700	£ach 10% 2001	105	9.46	9.02					
LONGS (over 15 years)									
900	£ach 10% 1998-01	120	11.61	9.28					
3,727	£ach 10% 2002	105	8.99	8.99					
1,700	£ach 10% 2003	100	9.33	8.97					
443	£ach 10% 1999-04	100	8.50	7.80					
3,012	£ach 10% 2004	100	9.10	8.80					
1,640	£ach 10% 2004-05	100	10.15	9.23					
4,442	£ach 10% 2005	100	9.10	8.80					
2,200	£ach 10% 2005-06	120	10.10	9.10					
UNDATED									
1,800	£ach 10% 2000-06	90	8.63	8.61					
1,897	£ach 10% 2007	97	8.74	8.63					
2,150	£ach 10% 2007-07	117	9.07	8.98					
4,071	£ach 10% 2008	101	8.64	8.79					
1,200	£ach 10% 2004-08	100	10.26	9.08					
1,200	£ach 10% 2008	100	8.29	8.29					
1,420	£ach 10% 2011	100	8.61	8.76					
1,000	£ach 10% 2008-12	90	7.77	8.35					
700	£ach 10% 2013-15	80	8.45	8.75					
1,800	£ach 10% 2013-17	100	9.21	8.60					
INDEX-LINKED									
500	£ach 10% 1994	120	2.71	4.04					
1,100	£ach 10% 1994	100	3.67	4.07					
1,100	£ach 10% 2001	100	4.12	4.43					
1,100	£ach 10% 2003	100	4.14	4.40					
1,100	£ach 10% 2005	100	4.17	4.39					
1,100	£ach 10% 2009	100	4.18	4.27					
1,100	£ach 10% 2011	100	4.17	4.35					
1,100	£ach 10% 2013	110	4.18	4.32					
1,100	£ach 10% 2016	110	4.19	4.30					
1,100	£ach 10% 2020	110	4.19	4.28					
900	£ach 10% 2024	100	4.09	4.31					

ECONOMIC VIEW

Tackling the need for good training

Two factors, above all, determine the success of a modern economy: capital investment and the quality of the workforce. The government has been content to leave capital spending to the market. But ministers have been meddling in training with increasing vigour for over a decade. Gillian Shepherd, the employment secretary, has given warning that her department's training spending will not rise next year, and may fall. Does it matter?

The employment department's role is essentially to take over where the education system leaves off, to ensure able individuals become wealth-generating workers. Despite persistent difficulties, not least the scale of unemployment, much has been achieved. Intervention takes two forms. In the long run, the least-publicised, the creation of National Vocational Qualifications, may emerge as the most important. NVQ standards, being implemented, will give Britons for the first time a national, integrated range of qualifications that confirm their ability to perform specific tasks in a workplace. A Tesco supermarket manager should be able to hire, without qualms, a shelf-filler equipped with the appropriate NVQ1 qualification who previously worked at Sainsbury. A checkout girl, NVQ2, should be able to move easily to the new Sainsbury store offering a higher wage. A householder's maid should be at peace if he hires an NVQ3 plumber. ICI, recruiting an NVQ4 technician, should know what skills it is getting.

At higher levels, the government has concluded, universities, polytechnics and professions already provide an effective mechanism of vocational education. NVQs matter because acknowledgement of achievement and mobility are essential if the economy is to get the maximum benefit from the £20 billion industry spends on training every year. They are integrated with quality assurance schemes in an effort to achieve the shop-floor quality and efficiency revolution Britain needs.

The government's other role in training is to catch the one school-leaver in four who walks through the school gate, at 16, with neither further education nor a job in prospect. The Youth Training programme of one and two year courses, delivered under contract by Training and Enterprise Councils and other bodies, seeks to do that. But why does the government spend £1.6 billion a year in England and Wales alone on task-related training for individuals whom employers have spurned? What good is a safety-net that offers little more than a fair chance at a job completion? Why are companies so reluctant to employ nimble young minds and fingers? Critics say high wages for youngsters, typically 95 per cent of adult rates, discourage recruitment and in-house training. Employers hesitate to employ teenagers and then, having done so, are reluctant to let them take time out for training.

In Germany, where teenagers typically earn only half the adult wage, employers take the strain. They are more willing to let youngsters leave the production line for training. For all its faults, the German system, admirers say, has more breadth and thoroughness than what is on offer, outside higher education, to most British 16-year-olds. Of course, what works in one country does not always work in another. The quality of youth training, which was launched to combat an embarrassing surplus of jobless teenagers in the early 1980s, has risen markedly. Establishment of the Tecs, and in Scotland the Local Enterprise Companies, has helped make training more relevant. But the distinctions between trainer and employer still look too great, the course of training too short, and job prospects too slim.

The recession has triggered a welcome rise in the number of 16-year-olds staying on at school. Demographic changes are also easing the demand for Youth Training, and the recession should enable ministers to get better value for money from training providers. A dip in employment department spending may not be bad. But the recession also provides a chance to let teenage wage rates erode. This is an ethical, as well as an economic issue. If companies seize this opportunity, as they should, they should also share the benefit with youngsters through an increased commitment to training. Many leading companies have responded admirably to government exhortations to improve training. Many more have not. Companies obliged to become training partners with government might take more care to ensure training was appropriate, and learn to appreciate the benefits of fresh, well-trained young blood. If laggards in the private sector fail to shoulder their training responsibilities, ministers might consider compulsion. To a government as short of cash as this, contracting out has merit, but privatisation by legislation could be more appealing.

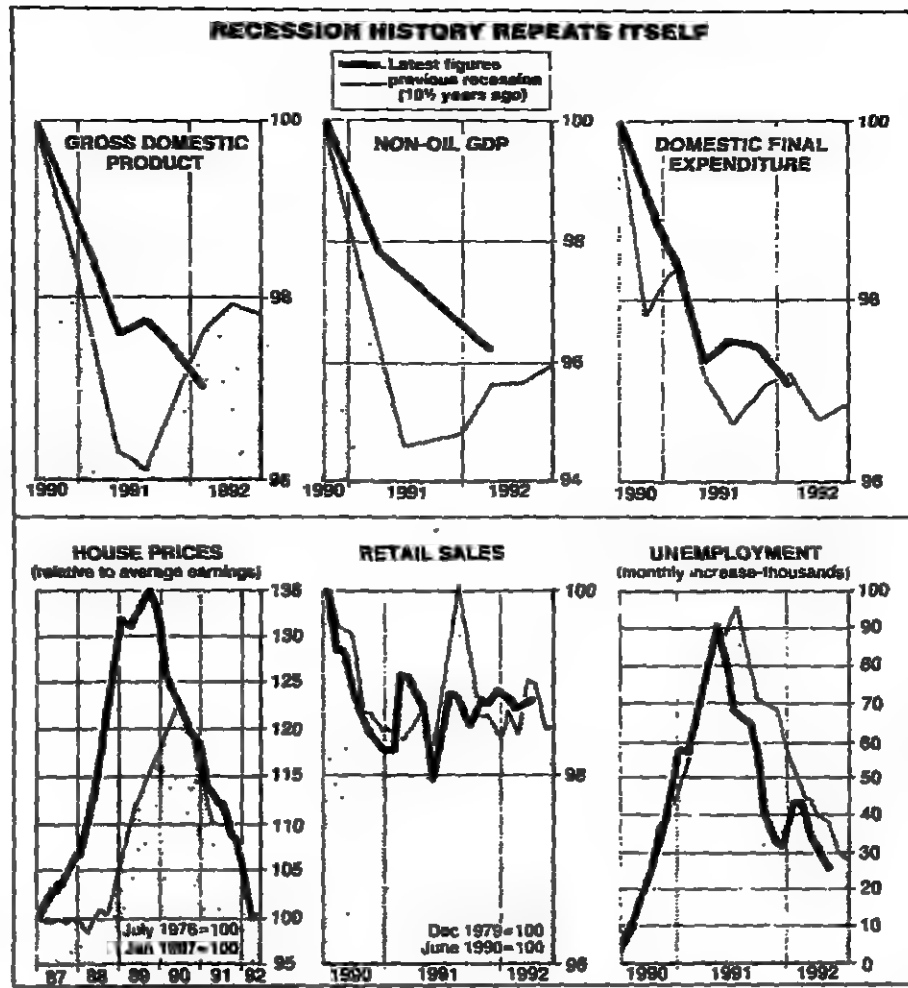
The government's emphasis on cutting inflation is impeding economic revival, writes Anatole Kaletsky

The darkest hour is just before the dawn. Exactly a year ago, when the gloom about Britain's economic prospects was almost as universal as at present, I suggested that Norman Lamont could console himself with this reassuring cliché, but added that he would almost certainly be wrong. Last summer, the Chancellor was clearly talking through his hat when he gushed about the "green shoots" of economic recovery. Today, it is tempting to expect a repetition of last summer's disappointments; tempting, but probably wrong. This time, the darkest hour probably will be followed by a dawn. It may be a grey and cloudy sunrise, but there will be an economic awakening of sorts.

The most convincing reason for expecting an economic recovery is that recoveries have always followed recessions. This argument is unfashionable at present. Professional forecasters have seen their historically-based models failing. Consumers and businessmen have been gripped by unprecedented fear and loathing — of bankruptcy, joblessness and debt. ERM membership has been viciously interacting with the immense debt burden to create a deflationary spiral of a type unseen in Britain since the 1930s. Worst of all, real interest rates are cripplingly high and climbing higher every time the Chancellor triumphantly proclaims another fall in house prices, inflation and pay deals. In other words, the theoretical reasons why past experience may be no guide to the future are legion. Yet they encounter a practical objection.

In many ways, this recession has borne a striking resemblance to the slump that almost exactly the same Treasury officials arranged almost exactly ten years ago. As the charts show, this recession has not been as unprecedented as supposed. To be sure, gross domestic product has gone on falling longer than in any previous post-war cycle, but the total depth of the decline has been very similar to the slump of 1979-81. Excluding oil and gas production, the parallel is even more striking. The third chart shows do-

Dawn of recovery postponed by bleak outlook for interest rates



estic final demand — the sum of consumption, government spending and fixed investment. This is the best measure of ultimate demand in the economy because it excludes changes in stocks and net exports. It fell just as steeply in the first year of the present recession as in 1979-80, reflecting the fact that John Major's monetary policies were every bit as extreme as Margaret Thatcher's. But this measure of demand stabilised in the middle of last year. Although private consumption and investment have gone on falling since then, much higher government spending has filled the gap. This may be embarrassing for the Treasury, but from the macroeconomic view, government spending stimulates production as surely as private consumption. The chances are, therefore, that output, as measured by GDP, will now stabilise in response to domestic demand.

The second row of charts shows that other key indicators of demand and output, including retail sales, unemployment and even house prices, also behaved in both recessions in comparable ways. The most important difference between the structure of the two recessions, apart from

the reversal of roles between government and private consumption, has been in the relative strength of the manufacturing and service sectors. The last recession decimated manufacturers but left services

'Lamont should stop making speeches about dreams of ever-lower inflation'

almost unscathed. The present one has hit both sectors almost equally. In fact, manufacturing has shown steady growth in the past few months and it was only because of the continuing decline of services and construction that GDP con-

tracted again in the first quarter. But if services have suffered more than last time on the way down, they may also pick up more smartly as the economy revives.

On balance, therefore, the economy's performance has been no worse than in the last recession. This is a terrible indictment, since the last recession was the worst suffered by any major industrialised country since the war. To equal this grim record without even the excuse of the worldwide inflation and oil crisis faced by Mrs Thatcher is certainly a most remarkable achievement, as Mr Major might say. But this seems to be the kind of economic management the British public admires. Why then do so many commentators fear an unprecedented economic

disaster? One explanation is the battering suffered this time by "opinion makers" in the service industries and London. But there is more to it than that. The main reasons for gloom lie in the government's economic pronouncements. The more Messrs Lamont and Major crow about defeating inflation, as Mr Lamont did again in his depressingly unimaginative speech about the ERM on Friday, the longer recovery will be delayed.

The clichéd explanation for the excessive saving and underconsumption that is holding back the economy is fear of unemployment. But with redundancies declining rapidly since early last year, this argument no longer stands up. The vast majority of British workers can now be fairly confident of their jobs and surveys suggest this is well understood. The fear that is restraining potential consumers, house purchasers, and borrowers is not the fear of unemployment but the fear of stagnating wages. The government fans these fears whenever it boasts that Britain will undercut Germany and France in its pay deals, or trumpets the "good news" that pay settlements have fallen to the lowest level for 30 years.

Falling inflation and pay settlements would indeed be good news in any normal economy and would help to trigger recovery, especially if pay deals continued to fall less quickly than price inflation, raising real wages and, therefore, consumption. But "normal" is hardly the word for the British economy in 1992. The crucial abnormality is not the abysmal level of demand, since the deceleration of prices and wages can actually boost real incomes. The real trouble lies in the other mechanism that usually leads from low inflation to economic recovery — the rate of interest.

In a normal economy, lower inflation produces lower interest rates. In fact, interest rates generally fall much faster than inflation in the recessionary phase of the cycle as high loan demand gives way to surplus savings. In post-ERM Britain, however, this crucial recovery mechanism has been short-cir-

cuted and even reversed. While inflation has fallen 7 percentage points from its 1990 peak, bank rates have fallen only 5 points. Real interest rates have thus actually risen 2 points, despite the collapse in loan demand. The fall in pay deals and "underlying" inflation has been less than for headline inflation, but even on these measures, the real rate of interest is as high today as before the recession.

However, the full recessionary impact of falling inflation is even greater. For borrowing and investment decisions depend on future expected inflation, not necessarily based on the immediate past. The gap of 2 per cent between the present bank rate and the latest inflation figure is high, but no more so than the average in the early 1980s. But there is a crucial difference. In the early 1980s, inflation was widely expected to accelerate and, as a result, the likely cost of borrowing seemed much lower than the real interest rate as conventionally measured. Today, the opposite is true.

The more the government succeeds in persuading people that inflation will go on falling, the more it raises the expected real cost of borrowing and impedes recovery. As doubts spread about the recovery, Britain's ability to stay within the ERM is questioned, sterling weakened and the chances of cutting interest rates further reduced.

If this recession has one unprecedented feature, it is the conflict between expectations of low inflation and hopes of recovery created by the ERM. Unfortunately, Mr Lamont's latest speech showed the Treasury has still made too little effort to understand how the ERM works.

Messrs Major and Lamont are unwilling to leave the ERM for political reasons, but they could do the economy one favour. They should stop making speeches about their dreams of ever-lower inflation. Dreams sometimes turn into nightmares before the darkest hour gives way to dawn.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Arthur Daley's disciples

WOULD-BE Russian capitalists are setting out to pick up western business skills, equipped with a sense of humour, to judge by seven former military officers taking part in "Operation Biznismen" at Canterbury Business School. According to John Glynn, Canterbury's professor, biznismen in Russian denotes "a kind of Russian Arthur Daley, with a suitcase full of roubles". Far from being offended by the title of the course, however, the Russians on Canterbury's business studies programme, who include two colonels and a major, "like the title and are amused by it", Glynn says. The programme, funded partly by the British government, has been devised in conjunction with Cornwallis, a firm of management consultants, and aims to identify potential businessmen among the thousands of senior Russian military personnel who are about to be made redundant. Unlike Arthur Daley, Glynn says, they all have university degrees and professional qualifications, and come equipped with business plans. They are sought after by companies such as Cable & Wireless and Enterprise Oil, which have helped to fund the course and have large investments in Russia. The seven are based in Canterbury for seven weeks.

Saving energy

ONE ex-minister who does not seem eager to take on new roles since losing his seat in the general election is Sir



"It is now almost as low as consumer confidence."

David Trippier, former minister at the environment department. Sir David is known to have turned down an invitation to act as special adviser to Michael Howard, environment secretary. Now he has refused the chairmanship of the new energy-saving trusts set up by the government to help reduce customers' bills. This makes it unlikely that Sir David will return to politics but he has at least avoided embarrassment in his former Rosendale and Darwen constituency, in Lancashire. The regional electricity company for the area is the highly profitable Norweb, the only one of the 12 that refused to support the energy-saving trusts.

Fast track

NOW that karing has received the royal stamp of approval — witness the Princess of Wales' well publicised karing visit to Buckmore Park with princes William and Harry on Thursday — Bank-

ers Trust, the US investment bank, is inviting entries for the City's biggest karing race yet. The 24-hour endurance test will take place at Rye House, Hoddeston, Hertfordshire, on September 12 and 13, with up to 40 teams entering, each with a maximum of 12 drivers. Bankers Trust will be aiming to beat James Capel, last year's winner. A team entry costs £2,000, which covers karts and support services. 75 per cent of the fee will go to the Turning Point charity. The charity helps people with drink, drugs and mental health problems, and its patron is, appropriately, the Princess of Wales. Each team will be allotted a celebrity driver to kick off the race, with motor racing stars such as Will Hoy, the 1991 British Touring Champion, leading the way. City teams wishing to take part should contact Jane Cowell at Bankers Trust.

Desk clearance

KEN Clay, one of the City's best-known journalists, has retired after 49 years with Excel. There will be few City hacks who will not miss Clay's relaxed style and dry wit at press conferences, and who have not at some point benefited from his help, often directly under his wing in one of the Dickensian City offices inhabited by Excel over the years. Clay's service with Excel goes back to pre-Topic days when the agency was the stock market's official news service. Excel, now owned by Lord Stevens' United Newspapers, is marking his departure with a party at Thackers Wine Bar, Great Eastern Street, on Wednesday. Clay hopes by then to

have cleared his desk, notorious for its creative disorder. Colleagues recall a visit by the fire brigade, at the end of which Clay was summoned and told that all was acceptable except the state of the City editor's desk and could they see the company fire officer. "I am the City editor," Clay said, "...and the fire officer."

Mother of battles

AFTER a long City career, Lord Limerick, 62, former deputy chairman of Kleinwort Benson and chairman of the British Invisible Exports Council until last year, has turned to publishing. He commissioned Donald Lind, a biographer, to write the story of his remarkable mother, Angela, Countess of Limerick, and the family has published the book at their home in Chiddingfold, Surrey. Lady Limerick, who died ten years ago at the age of 83, was head of the British Red Cross and, for many years, chaired the International Red Cross standing commission. Dubbed the "Countess of Contraband" for her advocacy of birth control in the 1930s, for which she suffered a public stoning, she frequently aroused controversy campaigning for causes, from public housing to child health. Lord Limerick says her children profited from her prodigious energy, even if it often kept her away. "She was an extraordinarily good and available mother when we needed her," he says. "If she hadn't been so active, the people she helped would have benefited less, and so would we."

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No	Company	Group	Gain or loss
1	Alfred Irish	Bank,Disc	
2	Body Shop	Drugs,Pharm	
3	James Stuart	Electrical	
4	BHIF Group	Property	
5	Ud Newspapers	Newspaper,Print	
6	THORN EM	Electrical	
7	Invincible	Breweries	
8	Debenham	Property	
9	Creighton	Ind. & Comm	
10	Roy B. Scott	Bank,Disc	
11	Scottish	Industrial	
12	Scottish	Industrial	
13	Br. Airports	Motor,Aviat	
14	Timbalgar	Industrial	
15	Janline	Industrial	
16	Assew Nam	Industrial	
17	TSB	Bank,Disc	
18	Nat West	Bank,Disc	
19	Nat Aust Bk	Bank,Disc	
20	Brent Chem	Chem,Pharm	
21	Halma	Industrial	
22	Barrat	Building,Ret	
23	BWV	Industrial	
24	Gestamer	Industrial	
25	Yorkshire TV	Leisure	
26	Wick	Drugs,Pharm	
27	AB Elect	Electrical	
28	Stirling Ind	Industrial	
29	Alford Colloids	Chem,Pharm	
30	Amersham	Chem,Pharm	
31	Young & A	Food	
32	AB Food	Food	
33	The Pabon	Leisure	
34	Bluebird Toys	Industrial	
35	VSEL	Industrial	
36	Woodside	Oil, Gas	
37	Arjo Wiggins	Paper,Print	
38	Meyer Int	Building,Ret	
39	Silhouette	Industrial	
40	Inchcape	Industrial	
41	First Tech	Electrical	
42	Lucas	Motor,Aviat	
43	Whitbread	Breweries	

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Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily total for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY

There were no valid claims for the weekly Portfolio Platinum prize of £4,000. The £4,000 will be added to this week's competition.

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Capitalisation, week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings and July 24. Settlement day August 3. Forward margins are permitted on two previous business days. Prices recorded are on market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price-earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

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MERSEYSIDE

Reborn city of vision and values

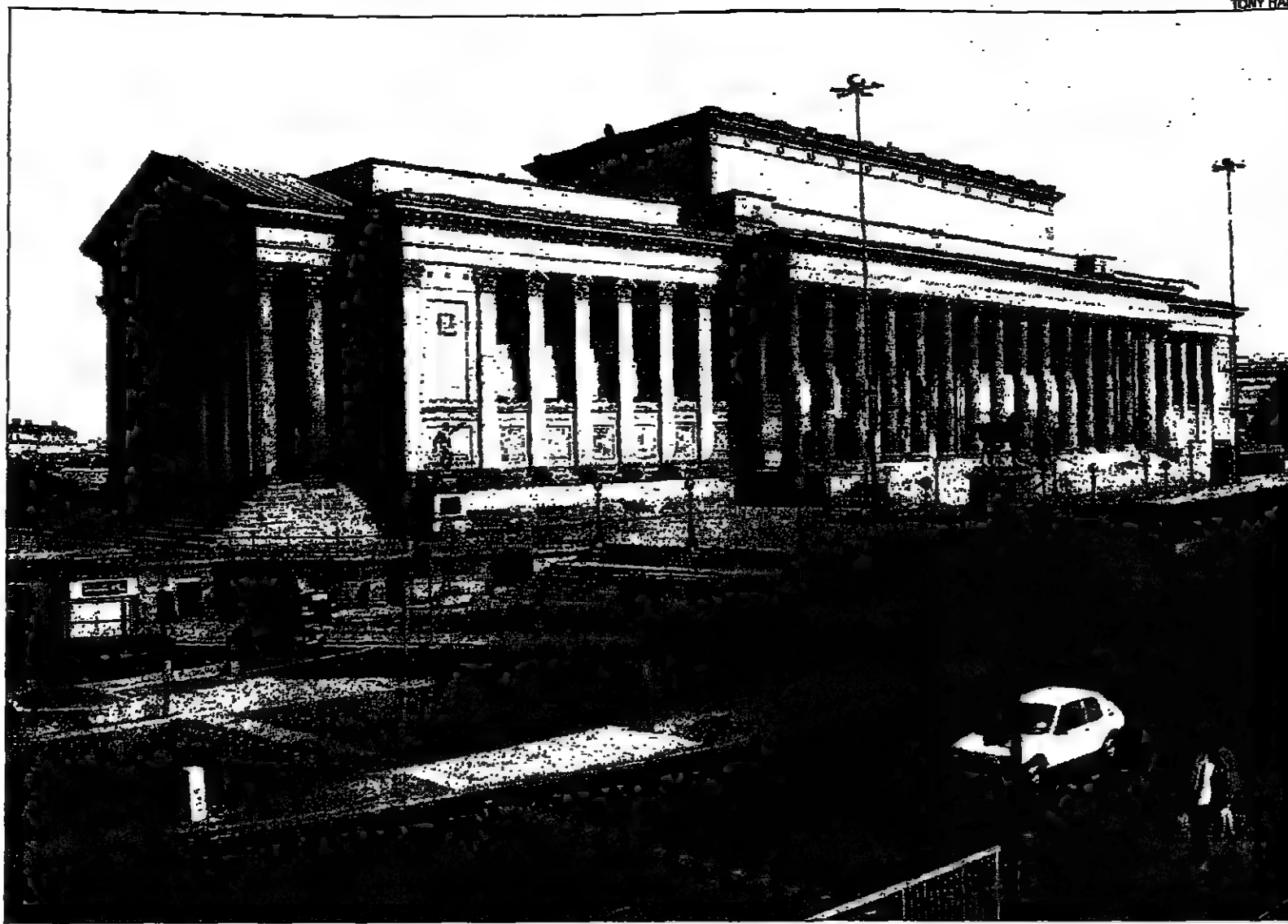
Liverpool is beginning to thrive again. Ronald Faux presents a two-page report

Liverpudlians are natural sceptics. Incredulity tinged with humour is part of their nature and, during the years when improvement agencies were attaching such words as "renaissance" and "renewal" to a region that was visibly crumbling and local politicians and central government were in head-on collision, this doubting edge to the scouse character was surely justified.

Are there now genuine grounds for hoping that a lasting change in Merseyside's fortunes has arrived? The prospect has never been more hopeful. The energy and investment being poured into the region and the co-operation established between public and private sectors appear at last to be tipping the scales. Liverpool city council's corporate strategy talks of visions and values, quality service and partnership. There is a healthier balance to the city's books now that two Militant era loans of £30 million have been repaid to a Swiss bank and other debts rescheduled.

A wide network of organisations, including a task force, a development corporation and enterprise partnerships, is working at improvements in the city, and many initiatives have been started aimed at creating jobs, a better environment and a soundly based economy on Merseyside.

Liverpool's port now handles more tonnage than ever, with a smaller, better paid and more productive workforce. There are ambitious plans to develop Liverpool airport into an international hub. A study team commissioned by British Aerospace is assessing the £1.2 billion plan to reclaim 2,000 acres from the estuary to lengthen the runway and ex-



Symbol of dignity in a city that has suffered: St George's Hall, regarded by the Prince of Wales as one of the greatest buildings in Europe

pand the airport. The development could put Liverpool in a category with Heathrow as a "gateway" airport.

For the moment such dreams are well separated from the reality of inner-city Merseyside, where a stroll through the centre reveals acres of dereliction, boarded tenements and neglected streets, which remain to be tackled. Motorways speed visitors to the city edge and abandon them among buildings that show the city's years of neglect. Liverpool claims to have more listed buildings than Bath, to which one scouse sceptic retorted that Liverpool

also had more listing buildings than just about anywhere. Improvement is spreading from the centre outwards, from the waterfront where the Albert Dock ranks as the UK's largest urban renewal project, housing the Tate Gallery, sister to the London Tate, the Merseyside Maritime Museum and a complex of shops and restaurants.

Liverpool has six million visitors a year. St George's Hall, which the Prince of Wales placed among the greatest buildings in Europe, is being restored at an eventual cost of £20 million. The world-famous trio of

buildings at the Mersey pier head — the Royal Liver building, the Cunard building and the Port of Liverpool headquarters — will soon look out across restored public space, and the ranks of image-builders have swung the emphasis towards Merseyside as a place of excellence, fine architecture, leading universities and enormous untapped potential.

Sir Desmond Pither, the chief executive of the Littlewoods Organisation and recently appointed chairman of Merseyside Development Corporation, expresses devotion to

Liverpool and despair at what the planners, the Luftwaffe, dock strikes and departure of important corporate headquarters have done for the city and its image.

Industry and housing built on green belt land outside the city, leaving the inner city to dereliction, were an economic blunder. To reverse that, he says, there must be good housing and cultural and community development to attract people back into the city centre. Sir Desmond calculates that another £1.5 billion of investment will be needed during the next seven years.

The exodus that reduced

Liverpool's population from 700,000 to 450,000 and cut 40 per cent of manufacturing jobs was reversed about two years ago. People are now returning to a city that offers a great quality of life, and ten museums and art galleries, two of them at least of world class. Merseyside has the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic, the UK's longest-established concert orchestra, and the Liverpool Playhouse, the oldest repertory theatre.

Here is a region anchored to a rich seafaring past, for which the long-awaited tide of investment and opportunity may at last be running.

Famous docks back on stream

Record tonnages and rocketing profits — the future looks good

For generations the Port of Liverpool poured wealth into the city and was its source of prestige. The grand Italianate port offices occupy one of the famous waterfront trio of buildings that are as distinctive to Liverpool as the Statue of Liberty is to New York. The offices were built early in the century when Liverpool ranked among the leading seaports of the world and was the second city of the British Empire.

How curious now, when so many of the old docks lie empty or have been converted to other purposes, that the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company reports excellent health, near-record tonnages and rocketing profits.

In 1980 the port employed 6,000 people, including 3,000 dockers. Today 1,600 work there, only 400 of them dockers and the volume of cargo has risen from 10 million to 25 million tonnes and profits from less than £1 million to £13.2 million.

For the company the abolition of the dock labour scheme in 1989 was "icing on the cake" as productivity grew by 40 per cent. For the workforce, earnings have risen.

Even so, Trevor Furlong, the company's managing director and chief executive, believes that the UK has too much port capacity. He forecasts that in the next five years an important UK port will be forced to close, but it is unlikely to be Liverpool.

Recent developments include the lease of a site at Gladstone Dock to Powergen for a £5 million, 100MW terminal to handle up to five million tonnes of imported coal a year. United Molebits is concerned in a storage terminal for a new fuel product.

Liverpool is an important trans-shipment centre from the Americas to Spain, Portugal and the western Mediterranean, as well as for the traditional Irish markets. Procedures at the Royal Seaforth



Prediction: Trevor Furlong

terminal allow containers to arrive and depart in an average of 40 minutes and container ships to enter and leave within 12 hours.

On the property side, the port company has started a joint project to develop an area of warehouses as 214 flats, a business park development at Woodside is 80 per cent let and outline planning permission has been received to develop 1.25 million sq ft of office space jointly with P&O and the Merseyside Development Corporation in the Princes Dock.

The Liverpool freeport has become the most successful free zone in the UK, handling more than two million tonnes of cargo a year, offering freedom from import duty, import VAT, European Community levies and quotas. Goods worth £3 million pass through the freeport every week for hundreds of companies serving more than 80 countries.

In the past year the company has invested more than £7 million in new operations. A 20-acre Euro-Rail freight terminal beside the Seaforth deep-water dock will open to coincide with the start of operation through the Channel Tunnel, allowing goods from Liverpool to reach Europe the same day.

Barrage brings a spark of hope

FIRST studies of the Mersey barrage project, the £880 million proposal to convert the estuary's tidal flow into a power generator, have shown the scheme to be feasible.

The immediate questions over hydrology, navigation, sedimentation and environmental impact have been answered by the £1 million study, and a further £1.3 million has been committed by the Mersey Barrage company, helped by the energy department, to reconsider the economics and the cost of generating electricity from the barrage.

Estimates are that the structure would supply 0.5 per cent of the combined needs of England and Wales, and electricity distribution companies must by law now secure some of their power from non-fossil sources.

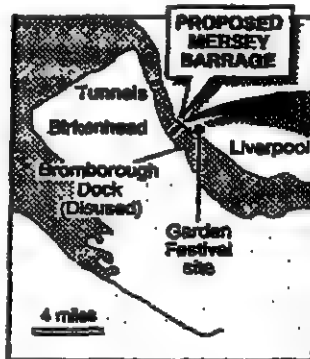
The Mersey Barrage consortium of 25 businesses and organisations is convinced

that tidal power will be among the cheapest ways of generating electricity. The consortium also believes the tidal method is the cleanest and least problematic way to provide large supplies of power. By avoiding the pollution and the risks associated with other forms of generation, which threaten their long-term future, the scheme's

promoters believe the popularity of a barrage will be strengthened.

Construction could begin in 1994 and be completed by the turn of the century. Only two tidal energy schemes operate in the world, in Brittany and Nova Scotia.

If the Mersey scheme is completed in time, it would be the world's largest, although



the barrage proposed for the Severn estuary would be larger. The advantage of the Mersey scheme is that the barrage would create a large area of water for leisure and recreation as a tourist attraction. The stable state of the resulting lagoon would allow development on its banks and the barrage structure could carry a third Mersey road crossing, thus helping to attract new industry.

Conservationists are uncertain about the benefits. Tidal schemes do not cause the pollution produced by coal, oil and nuclear power, but a barrage would halt the flow upstream, and lift the water level, causing permanent flooding on mud flats that are internationally important feeding grounds for waders. The scientists and engineers, however, believe they have not yet seen a complication they cannot overcome.

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The path to prosperity

Co-operation has been critical to the revitalising of a region that missed the boom

Chris Farrow left behind the anxieties and depression of London Docklands last autumn and moved north to become the chief executive of the Merseyside Development Corporation. His office on an upper floor of the Royal Liver building looks beyond the masts of a tall ship moored by the pier head, and across the Mersey sweeping powerfully into Liverpool Bay.

The view is spectacular. Mr Farrow says: "All I knew about Merseyside was the grim picture put out by the media and by GBH (Alan Bleasdale's television drama). What the corporation achieved in those days of opposition from the city council was pretty good."

Co-operation of council, government and promotional bodies regardless of political differences was essential. "You can afford tank warfare in London Docklands when you are two miles from the Bank of England. You cannot afford it here," Mr Farrow says.

Merseyside's relatively buoyant economy came as a surprise. There were no empty shops, none of the unhappy faces he could remember in Basingstoke and Guildford. Mr Farrow recalls: "They told me here that if you miss the boom you do not notice the bust. That may be true but down in Docklands I had thousands of square feet of empty commercial space. On Merseyside my problem is to find space."

This was the UK's first development corporation, set up even before the Thatcher riots, which caused Michael Heseltine to don battle dress as the minister for Merseyside and campaign for improvement. Since then the corporation has increased its area from 500 to 2,500 acres.

City challenge and task force teams operate in other districts, including Tyneside and Grimsby. Business Opportunities on Merseyside (Boom) aims to emphasise the area's attractions to national and international businesses seeking a UK base, and Inner City Enterprise works as a specialist development agency drawing up regeneration projects for individual institutions to carry out. Charterhouse Estates is involved in a £100 million restoration over ten years of another run-down city centre area.



The man who met the challenge: Chris Farrow moved north to find some pleasant surprises

These several strands of regional regeneration are joined by the Mersey Partnership, formed by public and private sectors to coordinate the promotion of tourism and new industry.

Mr Farrow points to the importance to Merseyside of Manchester's bid for the 2000 Olympics. Response by International Olympic Committee delegates to the Liverpool plan for a 12,000-seat indoor arena suitable for some competitions was positive. The delegates pointed out that in Los Angeles venues were spread over 200 miles. The 34 miles between Manchester and Liverpool would be acceptable.

Certainly Liverpool expects to wait until the turn of the century before achieving the amount of investment needed to secure prosperity. The corporation aims to have obtained £300 million in private sector commitments by next year but a study commissioned by the Merseyside districts and English Estates, the government-sponsored property company, produces a more cautious and gloomy picture of the region's prospects. A further net loss of 16 to 20 per cent of jobs is forecast by 2001 through company migrations, closures, restructuring and further attrition of older industries. To match these losses the region will have to create at least 3,000 new jobs a year during the next decade or 8,000 new jobs a year to bring unemployment down to the UK norm.

Although the North-west was among the leaders in attracting inward investment, Merseyside's record during the 1980s was "exceptionally poor", hampered by the lack of immediately available high-quality sites.

The competition for top-tier companies that are footloose and seeking a springboard into Europe or a UK base is fierce and both Scotland and Wales have dedicated development agencies offering a "one-door" approach to investors and a wealth of incentives. These hard realities have created a realism overriding political differences.

Merseyside made a bid for more American investment this year when the corporation sponsored the first tour of the United States by the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, a cultural soft sell of the region's attractions. Mr Farrow remains confident that the interest created will eventually be transformed into jobs. London Docklands' experience was that it took four years on average for American companies to come to a decision and move in.

It is a frustrating fact that in a regional promoter's life jam is a delicacy reserved for tomorrow.

Tall ships on the Mersey are among the attractions of 1992

Water and the Beatles beckon the tourists

All ships return to the Mersey next month. More than 70 of the graceful vessels will sail into the estuary after racing across the Atlantic from Boston to mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus's voyage in 1492. The end of the 9,500-mile Grand Regatta, which set out from Genoa and Lisbon in April, promises to be a stirring reminder of the days when sailing ships from Liverpool served the world.

Clippers from Liverpool Bay made their famous voyages to the Chinese ports, India and Australia, and the city achieved wealth and greatness, which survives in so much grand architecture. Liverpool has more listed buildings than Bath, Dublin or Edinburgh.

The Grand Parade of Sail on August 16, when the tall ships depart, promises a striking climax to the year's efforts to promote tourism, an industry regarded as offering the fastest and surest hope of future prosperity and employment for Liverpool.

During the five days the tall ships are in port, the city expects to welcome two million visitors from all over the world, an exposure that Liverpool intends to turn to its advantage as a marketing initiative. There will be water sports, laser and fireworks displays, a torchlight procession and a parade of crews, and a gala concert for 15,000 at the King's Dock featuring Spanish prima donna Montserrat Caballé.

Merseyside has the Beatles, ten art galleries and museums, six theatres and concert halls, the UK's first professional orchestra, the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic, and the oldest repertory theatre, but most of all it has the Mersey estuary and the city's rich association with the sea.

The Albert Dock revival was the spearhead of change. More than 150 acres of derelict waterfront were revitalised into a commercial, residential and leisure area, where 90 businesses now employ about 1,000 people. Albert Dock itself represents the largest group of Grade I listed buildings in the country and houses the Tate Gallery and the Merseyside Maritime Museum. A sailing marina occupies other dock space upstream and many more acres of former dockland remain to be transformed to new uses.

The Mersey is a famous inspiration for pop music, even the "ferry cross the Mersey" has been celebrated in song and at Penny Lane and Strawberry Field coaches pause on their round of places

associated with the Beatles. The Cavern Club in Matthew Street, where the group performed 292 times, was lost in the foundations of a new shopping centre. Few realised at the time what an institution the "Fab Four" would become and the best that could be done to remedy the loss was to build a Cavern replica near by, in the Abbey Road pub.

Surveys suggest that Merseyside receives 20 million visitors a year, who spend £232 million and help to support 15,000 jobs.

John Davis, the recently appointed leisure and tourism director, says the potential value to Merseyside from developing the region's natural attractions is huge. Venues taken for granted for years, such as the racecourses at Aintree and Haydock Park, the several championship golf courses and the city's football grounds could be joined by other sports arenas if Liverpool succeeds in helping Manchester to get the Olympics in 2000.

Mr Davis says: "This is a city of rich cultural diversity with Chinese and Afro-Caribbean communities that increase the great possibilities for festivals of one kind or another, all adding to the value of tourism. It can never fill the void left by the decline in manufacturing, but it will go a long way to stemming the recessionary tide Merseyside has suffered from for decades."

Liverpool itself is a gateway from which motorways lead towards the national parks in North Wales and the Lake District and the region has wider leisure attractions in Southport and New Brighton, the nature reserve at Martin Mere operated by the Wetlands and Wildfowl Trust, the Pilkington Glass Museum at St Helens, Knowsley Safari Park and Croxteth Hall and grounds, which alone attract a million visitors a year.



Ferry 'cross the Mersey: now part of Liverpool's folklore

The town that fought its way back

PLANNERS were once proud of Kirkby, part of Knowsley borough in north Merseyside. The town was a bold solution to Liverpool's inner-city slums and deprivation.

The present generation are less impressed and the concrete vision has faded with lingering high unemployment and a drift away from the town where the social security headquarters are known as "the house of plenty". Kirkby is an urgent case for treatment.

Knowsley borough council has therefore drawn up a city challenge bid that would concentrate the entire £27.5 million of funding over five years on Kirkby. The programme has won the backing of 40 local and national businesses and private industry could more than double the govern-

Knowsley, once demoralised, prides itself on its business growth

ment grant to inject new vitality. In its favour the town has prime sites for business, including one of Europe's largest industrial estates, a willing workforce and swift access to motorways.

Many of the companies that provided jobs and cushioned Kirkby in the early days have closed or moved. Kirkby was then a typical new town grafted on to Liverpool's green belt outskirts - a classic case, cynics say, of a place built for the satisfaction of planners rather than the people who have to live there.

The Tower Hill housing estate became such an un-

pleasant place to live that the council had a five-year waiting list of people wanting to be rehoused elsewhere. After the council listened to advice from families about what they wanted and carried out treatment and restoration with estate action funding, Tower Hill now has a five-year waiting list of people wanting to move in.

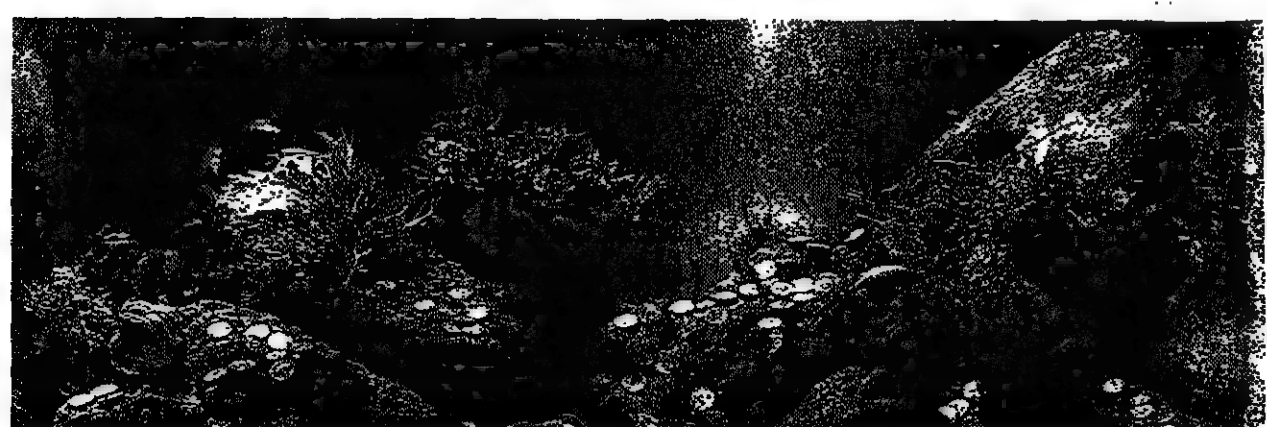
Ged Fitzgerald, the economic development manager and city challenge team leader, said the programme would generate choice, confidence and opportunity for the next century. The town has some curious anomalies. For example, there can be few places

where a local folk travel more regularly by taxi. The town centre has crocodiles of black cabs, stretching for several hundred yards into a multi-storey car park.

Or a driver says: "It is the easiest form of self-employment when there is no employment. Competition cuts the fare to rock bottom so everybody travels door to door by cab. Apart from that, the bus service is terrible and when it arrives it costs just as much. Cabs are to Knowsley what the rich show is to Peking."

Knowsley is recovering from the recession through its own economic forum and business resource centre. The borough has been encouraged by a 49 per cent growth in the number of businesses starting there during the past decade.

More and more Merseyside companies are announcing record profits - it must be something to do with the water.



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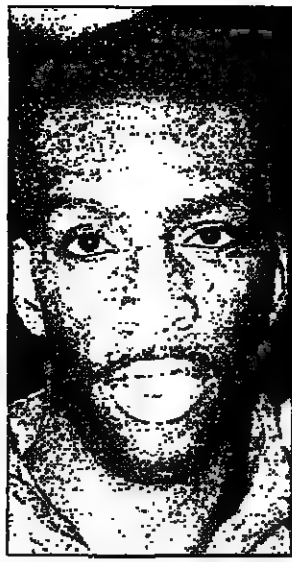
These days there's a real aura of success about Merseyside. Big name local organisations like Littlewoods, Vauxhall, Mersey Docks & Harbour Company and Barclaycard are all reporting record profits or investing heavily in the area, and new businesses are opening their doors each day.

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A lingering death lies beyond the comfort zone



Johnson: 'remarkable'

The expression "You're as good as your last race" is much-used in athletics and one that often leads to premature judgment from observers and athletes alike. If this saying was true, then in the space of a week I have gone from bad to good and back to bad again.

A poor performance in Stockholm was followed by a competitive one in Lille three days later and as I lined up on Friday night at Crystal Palace I felt fast, strong and confident. Forty-five seconds later I was crouched down by the side of the track exhausted, having trailed in fourth behind the remarkable Michael Johnson, who had just run the 400 metres in 43.98sec.

This was the fastest race I have ever run in. As we reached the halfway mark, my body knew it was moving beyond its comfort zone yet my mind wanted to be competitive as I matched Michael and Steve Lewis stride for stride. With 100 metres to go, my mind was fine but fatigue began to set in, causing me to run as if in slow motion — as if somebody had thrown a fridge on my back to carry home.

This clearly was not a good race for me but a sensible post mortem should clearly state that I overestimated my body's ability, resulting in a slow, painful death.

It is clear, however, that I do have a lot of work to do if I am to seriously challenge for medals at the Olympic Games.



Roger Black, the British 400m medal hope, finds himself prey to sudden changes in fortune before the Olympics

There is time to improve but up to date my preparation has not exactly gone to plan.

One British athlete who does appear to be ready for Olympic success is Colin Jackson. He is running with the authority and confidence of a man who desperately wants Olympic gold and is destined to achieve it.

Colin's rightful position as the world's top hurdler was lost last year because of a series of knee injuries and a freak back strain prior to the world championships finals. This year he has managed to stay clear of injury and is running smoothly and efficiently over the hurdles. He is a great championship performer and if there is anybody who is due an Olympic gold medal, then it is Colin.

On Saturday I attended the TSB English schools championships in Hull. It is a meeting in which 2,000 of the country's best young athletes compete annually at a very high level. Memories flooded back as I recalled my days at these championships, over-awed by the occasion and managing to scrape into the finals and returning home on each occasion with no visions of future success.

Schools' athletics is vital if young people are to be encouraged to participate in the sport — it is through the schools system that the majority of the next generation of British international athletes will evolve.

Success at schools level does not guarantee success at se-

nior level but it provides the youth with an opportunity to compete without which many would be lost from the sport. The lack of sporting facilities in this country invariably puts our young athletes at an enormous disadvantage to begin with. Their future often depends on the time and effort put in, by so many teachers throughout the country day-in and day-out to make sure that their pupils at least get a sporting chance.

From what I saw on Saturday, the sport is in good hands and the young talent is out there to keep British athletics near the top of the world.

Elliott has had to withdraw from the Olympic team having been unable to gain fitness after a catalogue of injuries over the past year.

Having missed the world championships last year and the European championships in 1990, this is a terrible blow for Peter who, no doubt, will be taking it all in his stride as he begins his down-to-earth nature but whom I am sure, will be bitterly disappointed and frustrated. With Daley Thompson, his presence will be missed by the rest of the team and supporters alike.

My next race is in Nice on Wednesday evening. I wonder if I will be a good or bad athlete come Thursday morning?

Elliott's withdrawal signals end of era

Britain's 1,500m torch passes to three lesser lights

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

WHAT used to be a medal count has become a head count. Britain approaches the Olympic men's 1,500 metres depending on a senior championship novice and two asthmatics, one who was thinking of retirement two months ago and one who finished last in a B race when he last raced.

Britain's 1,500 metres medal haul from the past three Olympics was two gold, two silver and a bronze. But now the nation that was the envy of the world through the 1980s needs Matthew Yates to run a modest 3min 40sec or so in Salamanca, Spain, this evening to make sure of a full team of three in Barcelona.

Peter Elliott's withdrawal on Saturday, because of injury, has promoted Steve Crabb, and no replacement reserve has been named: there is nobody worth having.

This will be Crabb's second Olympics, but before the 1988 Games he had run 3min 33.95sec, while his best this season is 3:36.83.

Crabb has been held back by exercise-induced asthma. "One race I am up; one race I am down," he said at the beginning of the season. So

disillusioned had become that this was to have been his last year. Ironically, the turning point was the Peter Elliott Mile in Rotherham four weeks ago, when Elliott was trying out his latest injury. While Elliott won in 3min 54.08sec, Crabb was second in 3:55.00.

Yates, too, is an asthmatic, but it was a viral problem which forced him to miss a fortnight's training last month. In his first international race back at Crystal Palace on Friday, he was eleventh and last over 800 metres. He hopes to take a step forward this evening. Blaming lack of speed, rather than stamina, for his 1min 49.86sec, he said that he thought he could maintain endurance for 1,500 metres. "I feel 3:35 is an easy time for me now," he said.

Kevin McKay, the Olympic trial winner, will be making his international championship debut in Barcelona. Though a promising talent, he discovered the harsh reality of top international competition when he was seventh in the Dream Mile last weekend.

Elliott's withdrawal was precipitated by hamstringing and knee trouble. He was told by

officials last Tuesday that he did not need to race to prove his fitness before Barcelona, even though it would mean him running there without competing for eight weeks. Kim McDonald, his coach, assured us: "Peter is training twice a day and has no injury problems whatsoever."

However, nothing is certain where Elliott's limbs are concerned. His many injuries include a painful groin, for which he needed injections before his Olympic silver medal in 1988, and a damaged Achilles tendon which kept him out of last year's world championships in Tokyo.

Frank Dick, Britain's director of coaching, says that one in four British athletes drop out of international championships between selection and competition. "We need wider and more co-ordinated medical schemes throughout the country," Dick said.

One consolation for British 1,500 metres running at the weekend: Noel Thatcher, whose goal is to become the first partially-sighted athlete to break the four-minute mile, reduced the 1,500 metres world record to 3min 51.04sec.

Reilly leaps to his fifth schools title

By A CORRESPONDENT

STEVE Smith's decision not to compete for a final time at the 62nd TSB English schools championships left the way clear for his long-standing rival and fellow Olympian, Brendan Reilly, to secure a fifth title.

The 19-year-old United Kingdom high-jump champion from Corby duly obliged, but a rain-soaked crowd at Costello stadium, Hull on Saturday missed out on any spectacular Barcelona swansong.

Reilly won with a relatively meagre 2.18-metre clearance, 12 centimetres short of the height achieved when winning his UK title at Sheffield and seven centimetres lower than Geoff Parsons's schools record. Smith, the schools champion in 1987, preferred to represent his club, Liverpool Harriers, in a GRE British league meeting.

The Salford student, Shelley Holroyd, confidently predicted a championship best performance before the start of the senior girls' javelin. "I came here in good shape expecting to break the record," the talented Sal Harrier said after her personal best throw of 56.50 metres and a win which earmarked her as a medal prospect for the world junior championships in Seoul in September.

Nicholas Buckfield, a 19-year-old Crawley College student, set a pole vault best of 5.15 metres while Matthew Clements, of Cambridgeshire, confirmed his outstanding potential with a 10.86sec junior boys 80-metres hurdles victory.

Charlotte Mayock, of South Yorkshire, the sister of the World Student Games 5,000-metres gold medal winner, John Mayock, was second in the senior 800 metres, and Emma Capes, daughter of the British record-holder, Geoff Capes, was second in the senior shot putt.

Results, page 25

Ridgeon upwardly mobile in hurdles

By DAVID POWELL

JONATHAN Ridgeon, the world championship silver medal winner in the 110 metres hurdles in 1987, is to ask Andy Norman, Britain's athletics promotions officer, for a place in the 400 metres hurdles at the Vauxhall invitation meeting in Gateshead on Friday after a debut at the distance which suggests he may be the next Kris Akabusi.

Ridgeon, aged 25, failed to make Britain's Olympic team in the high hurdles, so set out to "try a few things". One fun thing ended up as a 51.30sec 400 metres hurdles in the GRE British League at West London Stadium on Saturday. When Akabusi, the Commonwealth and European champion, switched from the flat 400 metres, his first hurdles race took him 51.7sec.

It was Akabusi who encouraged Ridgeon into the move. When Ridgeon returned home to London from the British Olympic trials in Birmingham a fortnight ago there was a message from Akabusi on his answer machine advising him to have a go at the hurdles.

"I did one training session last week, so I thought I would give it a go," Ridgeon said. "I thought I would run 50 seconds, but I didn't. I messed up my stride pattern

and the weather was terrible, so 51.30sec is OK. But if I can sort it out with Andy to give me a lane on Friday I will be looking for a big improvement."

He is not yet committed to the switch in events but, given his failure this season to get a foothold back in the high hurdles national team, it seems highly likely. In the mid-1980s, Ridgeon had three outstandingly successful years, progressing from European junior champion to senior world silver medal winner at the age of 20. But after he finished fifth in the 1988 Olympics, Achilles tendon injuries kept him out of the international spotlight.

"It does hurt me not being as successful as I used to be," Ridgeon said. "I do crave for the levels of success I used to have. I am in better shape than I was in 1987. I'm stronger, fitter and faster but I just can't hurdle like I used to. My technique is not so good."

"In the final of the trial we had seven British people under the Olympic A qualifying standard. There is not an event in Britain as good as that. I ran 13.64 to get sixth and I made the Olympic final on 13.6 four years ago."

Colin Jackson confirmed the upward trend with a European record of 13.06 at Crystal Palace on Friday, which may have helped to make up Ridgeon's mind. They used to vie for the No. 1 spot and in 1987 he beat Jackson to the honour of being named Britain's male athlete of the year.

"Success is important to me," Ridgeon said. "I do athletics for success. You have to work on your strengths and I have a lot of endurance."

At least six South Korean athletes could miss the Olympics after testing positive for drugs, officials said. Nigeria also announced that six athletes had been withdrawn from its team for Barcelona for failing tests.



Ridgeon: lost technique



On the blind side: Steadman, the Great Britain full back, closes his eyes as he is grounded by Hill (left) and Hoppe (right) at Palmerston North.

Britain pay dearly for careless lapses

New Zealand..... 15
Great Britain..... 14

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN PALMERSTON NORTH

WHEN Great Britain's players look back on this game they will wonder how they contrived to lose it. Without ever playing at the top of their form or combining as fluently as they might, Britain had established such a position of superiority midway through the second half that the only question at issue in the two international matches between the sides seemed to be the size of the winning margin.

That superiority was only partly reflected in the score, however, for Britain repeatedly failed to capitalise on sustained periods of pressure deep in New Zealand territory. Even so, the New Zealanders would not have been able to complete an astonishing comeback capped by Daryl Halligan's winning dropped goal five minutes from time, had Britain not decided the game was won and relaxed their grip.

From 14-6 down, New Zealand battled back into the game, roared on by a wildly enthusiastic crowd and helped by British mistakes and a slice of luck. Matthew Ridge followed up his own towering

kick to force Graham Steadman to drop the ball over his own line and though Paul Eastwood had ample time to make it safe, his wild kick failed to connect with the ball leaving Richard Blackmore a gift try. Ridge's conversion and a Gavin Hill penalty after Joe Lyndon infringed at a play-the-ball in front of his own posts put the home side back on level terms.

Five minutes from time, a harmless-looking Halligan kick took such a wicked bounce that it completely eluded Steadman. New Zealand regained possession deep inside British territory and Halligan was again at hand to drop the winning goal.

Against the run of play, New Zealand had opened the scoring midway through the first half with Tony Kemp's try after Gary Freeman and Kevin Iro had done the spadework. But Britain swiftly countered as a magnificent burst and inside pass from Phil Clarke sent Shaun Edwards under the posts.

Early in the second half, Clarke, himself, scored after a superb move, begun by Connolly and Jackson sliding down the middle and ending when Martin Offiah somehow plucked an pass off his laces to send Clarke in. It should have been enough but was not, leaving the Great Britain coach, Malcolm

Reilly, shaking his head in disbelief. "We had enough chances to have won the game easily," he said. "We were in total control for over 60 minutes but we just let the game slip from us." Reilly will want to see an improvement in the second international next Sunday in Auckland.

SCORES: New Zealand, 15-14, Great Britain. Tries: Kemp, Blackmore, Clarke, Ridge (2), Hill, Dropped goal: Halligan. Great Britain: Freeman, Edwards, Clarke, Iro, Kemp, Freeman, Clarke, B. Stuart (capt), M. Woods, D. Mann, S. Todd, G. Hill, G. Ponga (sub: M. Gault, S. Todd). NEW ZEALAND: M. Ridge (sub: D. Halligan), S. Hoppe, K. Iro, A. Kemp, R. Blackmore, D. Clark (sub: J. Pocock), G. Freeman (capt), B. Stuart (sub: M. Woods), D. Mann, S. Todd, G. Hill, G. Ponga (sub: M. Gault, S. Todd). GREAT BRITAIN: M. Ridge (sub: J. Eastwood, D. Powell, G. Connolly (sub: J. Lyndon), M. Offiah, G. Schofield (capt), S. Edwards, K. Stuart (sub: K. Freeman), Jackson (sub: P. Hurme), A. Plant, D. Bates, W. McCarty, P. Clarke. Referee: W. Harrison (Aus).

TRIATHLON

Dutchman proves his mettle

FROM IAN SWEET IN ROTTERDAM

IRONMAN Europe has a reputation for being fast, as many of the world's quickest times have been achieved on the Roth course. On her first outing in the event, Paula Newby-Fraser, of Zimbabwe, who won Ironman Japan two weeks ago, recorded a world best time of 8hr 55min. Jos Everts, of Holland, took his first important title in a time of 8hr 6min 12sec.

The British men took full advantage of rainy conditions on Saturday, the first five recording times inside the old British record set by Glenn Cook. Alan Ingarfield, from the Athletic East club, bettered this by 25 minutes, and his time of 8hr 37min 19sec earned seventeenth place.

Mario Koch, who led out of the water, was passed by Ray Browning, of the United States, and Browning had a six-minute cushion going into the final stage, despite being knocked off his bike during the closing stages of the 112-mile cycle ride. But he was unable to contain the flying Dutchman, Everts, who ran a 2hr 45min marathon.

RESULTS: Men: 1. J. Everts (Holl), 8hr 37min 19sec; 2. P. Browning (USA), 8hr 55min 12sec; 3. P. Newby-Fraser (Zim), 8hr 55min 12sec; 4. A. Ingarfield (GB), 9hr 2min 19sec; 5. J. Everts (Holl), 9hr 2min 19sec; 6. J. Everts (Holl), 9hr 2min 19sec; 7. J. Everts (Holl), 9hr 2min 19sec; 8. J. Everts (Holl), 9hr 2min 19sec; 9. J. Everts (Holl), 9hr 2min 19sec; 10. J. Everts (Holl), 9hr 2min 19sec; 11. J. Everts (Holl), 9hr 2min 19sec; 12. J. Everts (Holl), 9hr 2min 19sec; 13. J. Everts (Holl), 9hr 2min 19sec; 14. J. Everts (Holl), 9hr 2min 19sec; 15. J. Everts (Holl), 9hr 2min 19sec; 16. J. Everts (Holl), 9hr 2min 19sec; 17. J. Everts (Holl), 9hr 2min 19sec; 18. J. Everts (Holl), 9hr 2min 19sec; 19. J. Everts (Holl), 9hr 2min 19sec; 20. J. Everts (Holl), 9hr 2min 19sec.

TENNIS

Poor relations see the light

FROM BARRY WOOD IN FRANKFURT

THE Federation Cup, the annual women's team competition, beginning here today, faces a radical shake-up in an effort to raise its image and appeal to match that of the Davis Cup.

Gerard Smith, the executive director of the Women's Tennis Association (WTA), has been involved in talks with the International Tennis Federation and what he terms "other interested parties", in an effort to make the event more marketable.

"The Federation Cup changes not only markets but countries every year, and doesn't allow a particular community to get involved in it," Smith said.

"The change that has been made to keep it in Frankfurt for a two-year period is a step in the right direction, but I'm

afraid it isn't going to go far enough. "What you need to do is to stay in one market and build it up over a period of years. It would also be easier to gather the top players if they didn't all have to be in the same place at the same time."

Smith's proposal has the support of many players, including Steffi Graf, who leads the top-seeded Germans this week.

"I prefer the Davis Cup system," the Wimbledon champion said, "and although it would be very hard to change the present system because of our packed tournament schedule I would definitely agree to give up tournaments to play the Federation Cup."

Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, Mary Joe Fernandez and

Nathalie Tauziat are among others who believe the Davis Cup format would make the event more appealing to both players and spectators, although Jo Durie sounds a note of caution.

"There are too many countries where the women still don't get the same attention as men," she said. "I don't feel it could compete with the Davis Cup, and it would make the Federation Cup seem like a really poor relation."

Pam Shriver, the president of the WTA, has mixed feelings. "I don't know. It's not working 100 per cent now, so maybe it is right to give it a try. But when you have everyone there, from a small country in Asia to a country like the United States, it's a togetherness, it's a fun thing to have us all under one umbrella."

SHOOTING

Dougan completes an Irish double

AT THE end of a week in which the Royal Irish Rangers won the overall unit championship at the services' Skill at Arms meeting at Bisley, the Territorial Army counterparts, the 5th Royal Irish Rangers, produced the winner of the Queen's Medal for champion shot of the Territorial Army (our Rifle Shooting Correspondent writes).

The contest was won by Sgt Philip Dougan, a winner in 1989. The services' events finish today with the United Service Club and the International Service Rifle Match.

RESULTS: Match rifle: Halford Cup (1,000, 1,000 yards): 1. M. Andrews (Londonderry), 149.21; 2. C. O'Brien (Manchester), 147.17; 3. A. Clarke (AFRC), 146.19. Whitehead Trophy (200, 100 yards): 1. M. Kent (Dorset), 149.22; 2. R. Venn (Worcestershire), 148.22; 3. P. Sall (Dorset), 148.22. Service rifle: Territorial Army: 1. Sgt P. Dougan (5th Rangers), 922.

2. Col D. Ridge (5th Royal Anglian), 902; 3. Col D. Ridge (7th Lancers), 889. Match Cup: 1. Royal Marines TFC, 1,407; 2. British of Guiana, 1,382; 3. R. Irish Regt, 1,280. 4. AFRC, 1,267; 5. G. 1st, 1,252; 6. R. Irish Regt, 1,251; 7. G. 1st, 1,250; 8. G. 1st, 1,249; 9. G. 1st, 1,248; 10. G. 1st, 1,247; 11. G. 1st, 1,246; 12. G. 1st, 1,245; 13. G. 1st, 1,244; 14. G. 1st, 1,243; 15. G. 1st, 1,242; 16. G. 1st, 1,241; 17. G. 1st, 1,240; 18. G. 1st, 1,239; 19. G. 1st, 1,238; 20. G. 1st, 1,237; 21. G. 1st, 1,236; 22. G. 1st, 1,235; 23. G. 1st, 1,234; 24. G. 1st, 1,233; 25. G. 1st, 1,232; 26. G. 1st, 1,231; 27. G. 1st, 1,230; 28. G. 1st, 1,229; 29. G. 1st, 1,228; 30. G. 1st, 1,227; 31. G. 1st, 1,226; 32. G. 1st, 1,225; 33. G. 1st, 1,224; 34. G. 1st, 1,223; 35. G. 1st, 1,222; 36. G. 1st, 1,221; 37. G. 1st, 1,220; 38. G. 1st, 1,219; 39. G. 1st, 1,218; 40. G. 1st, 1,217; 41. G. 1st, 1,216; 42. G. 1st, 1,215; 43. G. 1st, 1,214; 44. G. 1st, 1,213; 45. G. 1st, 1,212; 46. G. 1st, 1,211; 47. G. 1st, 1,210; 48. G. 1st, 1,209; 49. G. 1st, 1,208; 50. G. 1st, 1,207; 51. G. 1st, 1,206; 52. G. 1st, 1,205; 53. G. 1st, 1,204; 54. G. 1st, 1,203; 55. G. 1st, 1,202; 56. G. 1st, 1,201; 57. G. 1st, 1,200; 58. G. 1st, 1,199; 59. G. 1st, 1,198; 60. G. 1st, 1,197; 61. G. 1st, 1,196; 62. G. 1st, 1,195; 63. G. 1st, 1,194; 64. G. 1st, 1,193; 65. G. 1st, 1,192; 66. G. 1st, 1,191; 67. G. 1st, 1,190; 68. G. 1st, 1,189; 69. G. 1st, 1,188; 70. G. 1st, 1,187; 71. G. 1st, 1,186; 72. G. 1st, 1,185; 73. G. 1st, 1,184; 74. G. 1st, 1,183; 75. G. 1st, 1,182; 76. G. 1st, 1,181; 77. G. 1st, 1,180; 78. G. 1st, 1,179; 79. G. 1st, 1,178; 80. G. 1st, 1,177; 81. G. 1st, 1,176; 82. G. 1st, 1,175; 83. G. 1st, 1,174; 84. G. 1st, 1,173; 85. G. 1st, 1,172; 86. G. 1st, 1,171; 87. G. 1st, 1,170; 88. G. 1st, 1,169; 89. G. 1st, 1,168; 90. G. 1st, 1,167; 91. G. 1st, 1,166; 92. G. 1st, 1,165; 93. G. 1st, 1,164; 94. G. 1st, 1,163; 95. G. 1st, 1,162; 96. G. 1st, 1,161; 97. G. 1st, 1,160; 98. G. 1st, 1,159; 99. G. 1st, 1,158; 100. G. 1st, 1,157; 101. G. 1st, 1,156; 102. G. 1st, 1,155; 103. G. 1st, 1,154; 104. G. 1st, 1,153; 105. G. 1st, 1,152; 106. G. 1st, 1,151; 107. G. 1st, 1,150; 108. G. 1st, 1,149; 109. G. 1st, 1,148; 110. G. 1st, 1,147; 111. G. 1st, 1,146; 112. G. 1st, 1,145; 113. G. 1st, 1,144; 114. G. 1st, 1,143; 115. G. 1st, 1,142; 116. G. 1st, 1,141; 117. G. 1st, 1,140; 118. G. 1st, 1,139; 119. G. 1st, 1,138; 120. G. 1st, 1,137; 121. G. 1st, 1,136; 122. G. 1st, 1,135; 123. G. 1st, 1,134; 124. G. 1st, 1,133; 125. G. 1st, 1,132; 126. G. 1st, 1,131; 127. G. 1st, 1,130; 128. G. 1st, 1,129; 129. G. 1st, 1,128; 130. G. 1st, 1,127; 131. G. 1st, 1,126; 132. G. 1st, 1,125; 133. G. 1st, 1,124; 134. G. 1st, 1,123; 135. G. 1st, 1,122; 136. G. 1st, 1,121; 137. G. 1st, 1,120; 138. G. 1st, 1,119; 139. G. 1st, 1,118; 140. G. 1st, 1,117; 141. G. 1st, 1,116; 142. G. 1st, 1,115; 143. G. 1st, 1,114; 144. G. 1st, 1,113; 145. G. 1st, 1,112; 146. G. 1st, 1,111; 147. G. 1st, 1,110; 148. G. 1st, 1,109; 149. G. 1st, 1,108; 150. G. 1st, 1,107; 151. G. 1st, 1,106; 152. G. 1st, 1,105; 153. G. 1st, 1,104; 154. G. 1st, 1,103; 155. G. 1st, 1,102; 156. G. 1st, 1,101; 157. G. 1st, 1,100; 158. G. 1st, 1,099; 159. G. 1st, 1,098; 160. G. 1st, 1,097; 161. G. 1st, 1,096; 162. G. 1st, 1,095; 163. G. 1st, 1,094; 164. G. 1st, 1,093; 165. G. 1st, 1,092; 166. G. 1st, 1,091; 167. G. 1st, 1,090; 168. G. 1st, 1,089; 169. G. 1st, 1,088; 170. G. 1st, 1,087; 171. G. 1st, 1,086; 172. G. 1st, 1,085; 173. G. 1st, 1,084; 174. G. 1st, 1,083; 175. G. 1st, 1,082; 176. G. 1st, 1,081; 177. G. 1st, 1,080; 178. G. 1st, 1,079; 179. G. 1st, 1,078; 180. G. 1st, 1,077; 181. G. 1st, 1,076; 182. G. 1st, 1,075; 183. G. 1st, 1,074; 184. G. 1st, 1,073; 185. G. 1st, 1,072; 186. G. 1st, 1,071; 187. G. 1st, 1,070; 188. G. 1st, 1,069; 189. G. 1st, 1,068; 190. G. 1st, 1,067; 191. G. 1st, 1,066; 192. G. 1st, 1,065; 193. G. 1st, 1,064; 194. G. 1st, 1,063; 195. G. 1st, 1,062; 196. G. 1st, 1,061; 197. G. 1st, 1,060; 198. G. 1st, 1,059; 199. G.

Cricket steps into the Nineties behind schedule

AFTER a week in which the constitution and authority of the body administering world cricket has been undermined as never before, the first move has been made to acknowledge that the game demands professional handling.

The International Cricket Council (ICC) agreed in principle, at last week's annual meeting, to appoint a salaried chief executive. I understand he would be based at Lord's, where the headquarters of the ICC will remain, but would have an open brief to travel the cricket world, wherever and whenever needed.

This overdue development reflects a recognition that the ICC is an outdated, flimsy and somewhat ludicrous organisation with which to administer what is now a multi-million pound industry.

Functioning with a part-time chairman, sharing the secretariat of MCC and staging only one meeting a year renders the ICC a dangerous anachronism in a disparate sport and an increasingly competitive climate.

Nothing could better illustrate the point than what did, and did not, emerge from the meeting last week. Discussion of two main issues, the imbroglio at Old Trafford and the venue of the next World Cup, was coloured by embarrassment; other important matters, such as neutral umpires and the no-ball law, were touched upon and, as has so often been the case, filed in "pending".

The installation of a chief executive was one aspect of the meeting deliberately kept from public consumption but there are reasons for hoping it might give the ICC a much-needed air of efficiency.

It is expected that he would be headhunted, the role model being an experienced businessman with a cricketing background. But before any progress is made, the agreement of MCC has to be obtained, as it would meet a proportion of the cost, estimated at £150,000 per year, and provide office accommodation at Lord's.

Sir Colin Cowdrey's four-year tenure as chairman of the ICC ends next year. As a

The ICC's deliberations have

demonstrated again the need for a professional administration, Alan Lee, cricket correspondent, reports

roving ambassador, he has commanded admiration but he has been less impressive in his public relations, which tend towards the evasive, and he is far from being a naturally assertive chairman of meetings, a quality which will be sought in his replacement, when the role is effectively downgraded.

There is much for which the cricketing nations must thank Sir Colin, not least the overseeing of South Africa's sensitive readmission to the international game and the necessary imposition of an international Code of Conduct. Triumphs though they were, these developments have done nothing to grant the ICC a smooth ride, as the latest gathering discovered.

South Africa, having spent too many years on the wrong side of a locked door, have re-entered the conference intent on shaking things up. No bad thing, this, especially if it dispels the complacency that has retarded the administration for so long.

The South Africans shocked and infuriated England's delegates by their claims on the next World Cup, a province the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) regarded as its right. But the English case was based on a two-year-old

minute concerning a rota system. Two further minutes were unearthed which were nowhere near as categorical.

Hence, four days of impasse. Neither country was prepared to withdraw and it would be fair to say that Dr Ali Bacher, stage-managing the South African bid, is not at present the TCCB's favourite man, especially as he may now be holding most of the aces in this particular card game.

South Africa's voluble support for Zimbabwe's full membership gained them a grateful ally and their burgeoning relationship with India guaranteed another. This week, David Richards, who is the chief executive of the Australian Cricket Board, visits South Africa for the first time, which may be a timely and significant diversion on his journey home.

Another man who will soon be flying to South Africa is Conrad Hunte. The West Indian works regularly in the townships, a kind, compassionate man. Sadly, however, he was miscast as a stand-in match referee at Old Trafford, disastrously so when his two days coincided with the infamous explosion of the volatile Pakistanis.

Privately, Cowdrey now concedes that Hunte's measures were lenient, especially towards Javed Miandad. Publicly, and unwisely, he has also admitted that he did not see the relevant incidents until after he had been consulted by Hunte. Until, in fact, it was too late, and the commandments of the Code of Conduct had been decided.

If the Code of Conduct is to work, it must be enforced and that demands the ICC appointing the right men as referees just as, now, they must find the right man to be their first paid executive. The credibility of the game depends upon it.



Cowdrey: ambassador



Winning feeling: Marshall lifts the cup with Nicholas and the England manager, Micky Stewart

Smith plays the power game

WINNING a one-day final at Lord's on a Sunday afternoon can never be quite the same as doing so before a full house on a Saturday evening.

But Hampshire still managed it with conviction yesterday. Man-for-man, they had a side that entitled them to be favourites.

Kent, for their part, had done well to get so far. On Saturday, they fielded keenly enough to keep the dry cleaners busy and well enough to earn generous applause. The pressure they came under from Robin Smith, who played the main innings of the match, was of an essentially latter-day kind.

His great strength, put to full use and reinforced by a heavy bat, had him scoring mostly in ones and fours.

category, so too the Australian, Mark Waugh, and the Indian, Sachin Tendulkar.

Two others, David Gower and Carl Hooper, were playing in this Benson and Hedges Cup final. By delaying in this Benson and Hedges Cup final, by delaying the face of the bat, or in some other way, using their instinct and imagination they, too, can do without a cudgel.

Even women players now use bats far heavier than those favoured, for example, by Keith Miller (2lb 4oz) and Gary Sobers (2lb 2oz). When the women's World Cup was being played in Australia in 1988-9, I asked Denise Ametts, Australia's prolific No. 3 and not much more than knee-high to a set of stumps, the weight of her bat. She had just made 50 or more, many of them with adroit deflections but with no detectable pick-up of the bat.

The answer was 2lb 9oz, the "what else would it be?" being left unsaid. I am not saying that Ametts would have been more successful with a lighter bat. Probably, Miller would have hit the ball even further with a heavier one. Certainly, though, new techniques have come to be applied since bats became heavier.

On Saturday, Smith clubbed his way to 90, not recklessly but in a calculated, thoroughly professional way. Gower, more inhibited by the conditions, never found quite the same responses of his Test return a week earlier, and yesterday Hooper got out just as he was starting to play his game, which so depends upon touch.

Matthew Fleming, who has the game for a heavy bat and the muscle to use one, was reduced to playing the reverse sweep, as spinners a stroke as three ever can have been. Graham Cowdrey, with a game that can be no more than a Robin Smith's, was much restrained.

Whatever the weapon used, in whatever age, it would have needed a very good player in very good form. It was Robin Smith to have played an innings of 82, as he did in the first of the two one-day matches.

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Pressure starts to tell on Essex

BY SIMON WILDE

THE pressure of trying to keep up with the runaway leaders of the Sunday League, Middlesex, must be a hard task, even for Essex. During the week, they were under pressure by the prospect of chasing 319 in an afternoon to beat Lancashire; yesterday, they made hard work of chasing 163 in 40 overs to beat Yorkshire at Scarborough.

They lost the early wickets of Stephenson and Waugh but a commanding 43 from Goodch appeared to have set them on the path to victory. Goodch's dismissal, though, led to a steady fall of wickets and it was once again left to Garnham, Thursday's hero, to see Essex home by three wickets with an unbeaten 33.

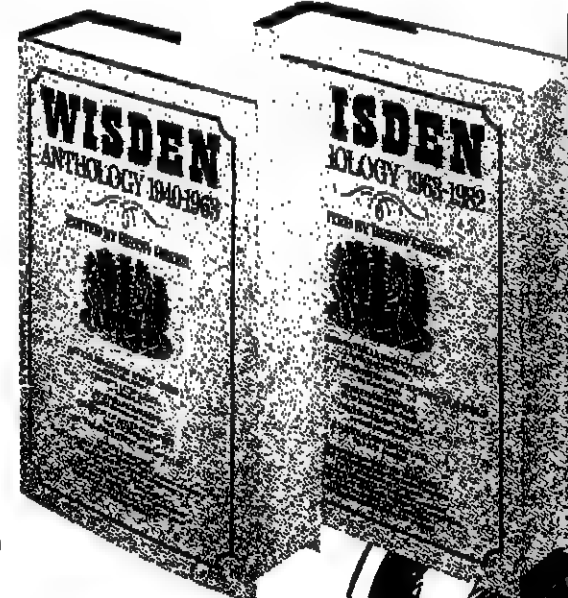
An innings of 86 by Stewart ensured Surrey's successful chase for 209 to beat Derbyshire at the Oval. He was run out with his team in sight of victory and was partly responsible for the loss. The England fast bowler, conceding 55 runs in his eight overs, Malcolm also suffered at the hands of Alistair Brown, who hit a rapid 33 before being second out at 43.

Durham won a high-scoring match with Somerset at Taunton by 11 runs with all their best-known players contributing. To their total of 263 for four, Larkins contributed 52, while Jones (83) and Parker (82) added 141 for the third wicket. Quick runs from Lathwell, Tavaré and Hayhurst (73) kept Somerset in the hunt but, at the death, Botham made his characteristic intervention with three decisive wickets.

There were startling events at Moreton-in-Marsh, where Northamptonshire's powerful batting line-up failed so badly that they were dismissed for 98 in less than 33 overs, losing to Gloucestershire by 78 runs. Babington did the early damage, dismissing Gloucestershire's Lancashire and finishing with four for 21. Lamb, who had hit a century off 48 balls the previous Sunday, was bowled first ball for nothing.

Goodch managed something that England have achieved only once in three Tests: the first dismissal of the Pakistanis in Gloucestershire. They bowled them out for 235 with nine balls of the touring team's 55 overs remaining. Aamer Sohail, England's batsman at Old Trafford, scored 70. Rain prevented Scotland replying until 6pm, when their target had been revised to 146 in 19 overs. On Saturday, the first of the two one-day matches was washed out.

Where and when did Don Bradman score his first Test duck in England?
Who had Doug Insole out for 150, although the ball hit the wickets?
Why were South Africa's international matches no longer classified as Tests after 1967?
In which match did two Warwickshire players score double centuries?
Why was the Second Test between England and the West Indies in 1981 not played?
Who was the first New Zealand batsman to score three centuries against England?



IF THE QUESTION'S ON CRICKET, THE ANSWER'S IN WISDEN

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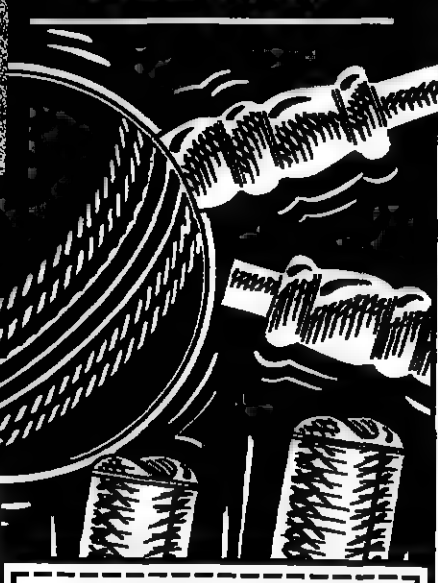
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THE CRICKET BOOK CLUB

Sunday League

Gloucestershire v Northants

MORETON-IN-MARSH (Northamptonshire won last): Gloucestershire (4pts) beat Northamptonshire by 78 runs
GLOUCESTERSHIRE
G D Hodgson c Penberthy 22
M A Felton c Dawson b Scott 12
C W J Athey lbw b Capel 12
A J Wright c Curran b Cook 17
J Dawson and b Cook 17
R J Scott c and b Penberthy 11
R C Russell not out 26
N P Taylor c Scott b Babington 11
A M Smith not out 13
Extras (b 5, w 2) 12
Total (7 wickets, 40 overs) 178
A M Babington and M Davies did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-24, 2-35, 3-108, 4-110, 5-121, 6-133, 7-158.
BOWLING: Taylor 8-1-34-0; Curran 8-0-23-1; Penberthy 8-0-22-1; Ambrose 8-1-35-1; Capel 4-0-19-1; Cook 4-0-23-2.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

A Fardham c Russell b Babington 1
M A Felton c Dawson b Scott 12
C W J Athey lbw b Capel 12
A J Wright c Curran b Cook 17
J Dawson and b Cook 17
R J Scott c and b Penberthy 11
R C Russell not out 26
N P Taylor c Scott b Babington 11
A M Smith not out 13
Extras (b 5, w 2) 12
Total (8 wickets, 40 overs) 178
A M Babington and M Davies did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-24, 2-35, 3-108, 4-110, 5-121, 6-133, 7-158.
BOWLING: Taylor 8-1-34-0; Curran 8-0-23-1; Penberthy 8-0-22-1; Ambrose 8-1-35-1; Capel 4-0-19-1; Cook 4-0-23-2.

Leicestershire v Derbyshire

THE OVAL (Derbyshire won last): Leicestershire (4pts) beat Derbyshire by three wickets
DERBYSHIRE
P D Bowler c Stewart b M P Bicknell 9
J E Morris c Stewart b M P Bicknell 28
C J Adams c Murphy b Fothergill 28
T J G O'Connor c Ward b Murphy 10
S C Goldsmith c Stewart b Fothergill 27
D D Carr c and b Fothergill 18
M P Bicknell c Fothergill b M P Bicknell 4
A E Warner run out 8
D E Malcolm not out 4
S J Baine not out 3
Extras (b 3) 3
Total (6 wickets, 40 overs) 200
O H Mortenson did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-28, 2-107, 3-111, 4-174, 5-182, 6-194, 7-194, 8-225.
BOWLING: M P Bicknell 8-0-48-4; Benjamin 8-0-32-0; Murphy 8-0-38-1; Bowler 8-0-40-0; Fothergill 8-0-32-2.

SURREY

D J Bicknell c O'Gorman b Mortenson 1
A D Brown c Morris b Warner 39
J A Stewart run out 8
M A Lynch c Fothergill b Bess 10
D M Ward c Fothergill b Bess 15
D J Bicknell c Fothergill b Bess 12
M A Fothergill run out 9
M P Bicknell not out 9
J Belling not out 9
Extras (b 2, w 5, nb 2) 14
Total (7 wickets, 38.3 overs) 212
J E Benjamin and A Murphy did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-11, 2-43, 3-86, 4-122, 5-184, 6-188, 7-205.
BOWLING: Bicknell 7-0-57-1; Mortenson 8-0-18-1; Warner 8-0-46-0; Malcolm 8-0-35-0; Bess 8-0-31-1.
Umpires: H D Bird and J J Constant.

Leics v Worcs

LEICESTERSHIRE (Leicestershire won last): Worcester (4pts) beat Leicestershire by 6 runs
WORCESTERSHIRE
T S Curtis c Bennett b Wells 14
T M Moody b Potter 66
G A Hill b Potter 17
D A Leathfield c Robinson b Potter 12
D D O'Connell c Robinson b Potter 12
J D R Bennett run out 12
S R Lampert c Maddy b Wells 6
S J Rhodes b Bennett 15
P J Newport c Bennett b Wells 1
R K Ingham not out 1
C M Topley run out 12
Extras (b 2, w 3, nb 1) 15
Total (8 wickets, 40 overs) 171
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-48, 2-50, 3-117, 4-127, 5-138, 6-142, 7-152, 8-171.
BOWLING: Bennett 7-0-19-1; Maddy 8-1-33-0; Wells 8-0-35-3; Parsons 8-0-46-1; Topley 8-0-34-4.

Leicestershire

J J Whitham c Newport b Ingham 40
W E Biles c Fothergill b Newport 34
S P Stephenson c Bicknell b Jarvis 38
M E Smith c Fothergill b Bicknell 3
J E Bicknell c O'Connell b Hill 3
J D R Bennett run out 12
P Potter c Curtis b Topley 8
W E Biles c Leathfield b Newport 19
W M Benjamin c Leathfield b Topley 8
V J Wells c and b Topley 10
G J Parsons c Topley b Newport 1
A D Maddy not out 1
Extras (b 5, nb 1) 9
Total (26.4 overs) 165
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-75, 2-82, 3-103, 4-108, 5-114, 6-124, 7-141, 8-155, 9-165.
BOWLING: Topley 8-1-25-3; Jarvis 7-0-32-2; Gough 6-1-20-1; Camm 5-0-20-0; Batty 7-0-33-1; Moxon 8-0-20-0.
Umpires: P Leadbeater and G J Meyer.

Surrey v Derby

THE OVAL (Surrey won last): Surrey (4pts) beat Derbyshire by three wickets

DERBYSHIRE
P D Bowler c Stewart b M P Bicknell 9
J E Morris c Stewart b M P Bicknell 28
C J Adams c Murphy b Fothergill 28
T J G O'Connor c Ward b Murphy 10
S C Goldsmith c Stewart b Fothergill 27
D D Carr c and b Fothergill 18
M P Bicknell c Fothergill b M P Bicknell 4
A E Warner run out 8
D E Malcolm not out 4
S J Baine not out 3
Extras (b 3) 3
Total (6 wickets, 40 overs) 200
O H Mortenson did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-28, 2-107, 3-111, 4-174, 5-182, 6-194, 7-194, 8-225.
BOWLING: M P Bicknell 8-0-48-4; Benjamin 8-0-32-0; Murphy 8-0-38-1; Bowler 8-0-40-0; Fothergill 8-0-32-2.

SURREY

D J Bicknell c O'Gorman b Mortenson 1
A D Brown c Morris b Warner 39
J A Stewart run out 8
M A Lynch c Fothergill b Bess 10
D M Ward c Fothergill b Bess 15
D J Bicknell c Fothergill b Bess 12
M A Fothergill run out 9
M P Bicknell not out 9
J Belling not out 9
Extras (b 2, w 5, nb 2) 14
Total (7 wickets, 38.3 overs) 212
J E Benjamin and A Murphy did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-11, 2-43, 3-86, 4-122, 5-184, 6-188, 7-205.
BOWLING: Bicknell 7-0-57-1; Mortenson 8-0-18-1; Warner 8-0-46-0; Malcolm 8-0-35-0; Bess 8-0-31-1.
Umpires: H D Bird and J J Constant.

Leics v Worcs

LEICESTERSHIRE (Leicestershire won last): Worcester (4pts) beat Leicestershire by 6 runs
WORCESTERSHIRE
T S Curtis c Bennett b Wells 14
T M Moody b Potter 66
G A Hill b Potter 17
D A Leathfield c Robinson b Potter 12
D D O'Connell c Robinson b Potter 12
J D R Bennett run out 12
S R Lampert c Maddy b Wells 6
S J Rhodes b Bennett 15
P J Newport c Bennett b Wells 1
R K Ingham not out 1
C M Topley run out 12
Extras (b 2, w 3, nb 1) 15
Total (8 wickets, 40 overs) 171
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-48, 2-50, 3-117, 4-127, 5-138, 6-142, 7-152, 8-171.
BOWLING: Bennett 7-0-19-1; Maddy 8-1-33-0; Wells 8-0-35-3; Parsons 8-0-46-1; Topley 8-0-34-4.

Leicestershire

J J Whitham c Newport b Ingham 40
W E Biles c Fothergill b Newport 34
S P Stephenson c Bicknell b Jarvis 38
M E Smith c Fothergill b Bicknell 3
J E Bicknell c O'Connell b Hill 3
J D R Bennett run out 12
P Potter c Curtis b Topley 8
W E Biles c Leathfield b Newport 19
W M Benjamin c Leathfield b Topley 8
V J Wells c and b Topley 10
G J Parsons c Topley b Newport 1
A D Maddy not out 1
Extras (b 5, nb 1) 9
Total (26.4 overs) 165
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-75, 2-82, 3-103, 4-108, 5-114, 6-124, 7-141, 8-155, 9-165.
BOWLING: Topley 8-1-25-3; Jarvis 7-0-32-2; Gough 6-1-20-1; Camm 5-0-20-0; Batty 7-0-33-1; Moxon 8-0-20-0.
Umpires: P Leadbeater and G J Meyer.

Leicestershire

J J Whitham c Newport b Ingham 40
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S P Stephenson c Bicknell b Jarvis 38
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Umpires: P Leadbeater and G J Meyer.

Lancashire v Middlesex

OLD TRAFFORD (Lancashire won last): Lancashire (4pts) beat Middlesex by two runs

MIDDLESEX
D L Haynes c Hogg b Ince 24
J A Boucher c Hogg b Ince 27
M W Gatting b Fothergill 27
M R Ramprakash c Martin b Fothergill 18
D J Bicknell c Fothergill b Bess 18
M R Brown not out 25
D A Boucher not out 25
Extras (b 4, w 5) 9
Total (5 wickets, 38 overs) 201
J E Benjamin, D W Headley, N F Williams and A R C Fraser did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-28, 2-78, 3-86, 4-120, 5-165.
BOWLING: Martin 8-0-30-0; Fothergill 4-0-32-0; Austin 7-0-47-0; Fothergill 7-0-38-4; Bess 8-0-35-2; Ince 8-0-31-1.

LANCASHIRE

G Fothergill b Headley 11
D L Haynes c Hogg b Ince 24
J A Boucher c Hogg b Ince 27
M W Gatting b Fothergill 27
M R Ramprakash c Martin b Fothergill 18
D J Bicknell c Fothergill b Bess 18
M R Brown not out 25
D A Boucher not out 25
Extras (b 4, w 5) 9
Total (5 wickets, 38 overs) 201
J E Benjamin, D W Headley, N F Williams and A R C Fraser did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-28, 2-78, 3-86, 4-120, 5-165.
BOWLING: Martin 8-0-30-0; Fothergill 4-0-32-0; Austin 7-0-47-0; Fothergill 7-0-38-4; Bess 8-0-35-2; Ince 8-0-31-1.

Lancashire

30

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1X

THE TIMES SPORT

MONDAY JULY 13 1992

World championship appears formality as Britain's hero overtakes Stewart's grand prix record

Mansell satisfies super-charged fans

BY NORMAN HOWELL

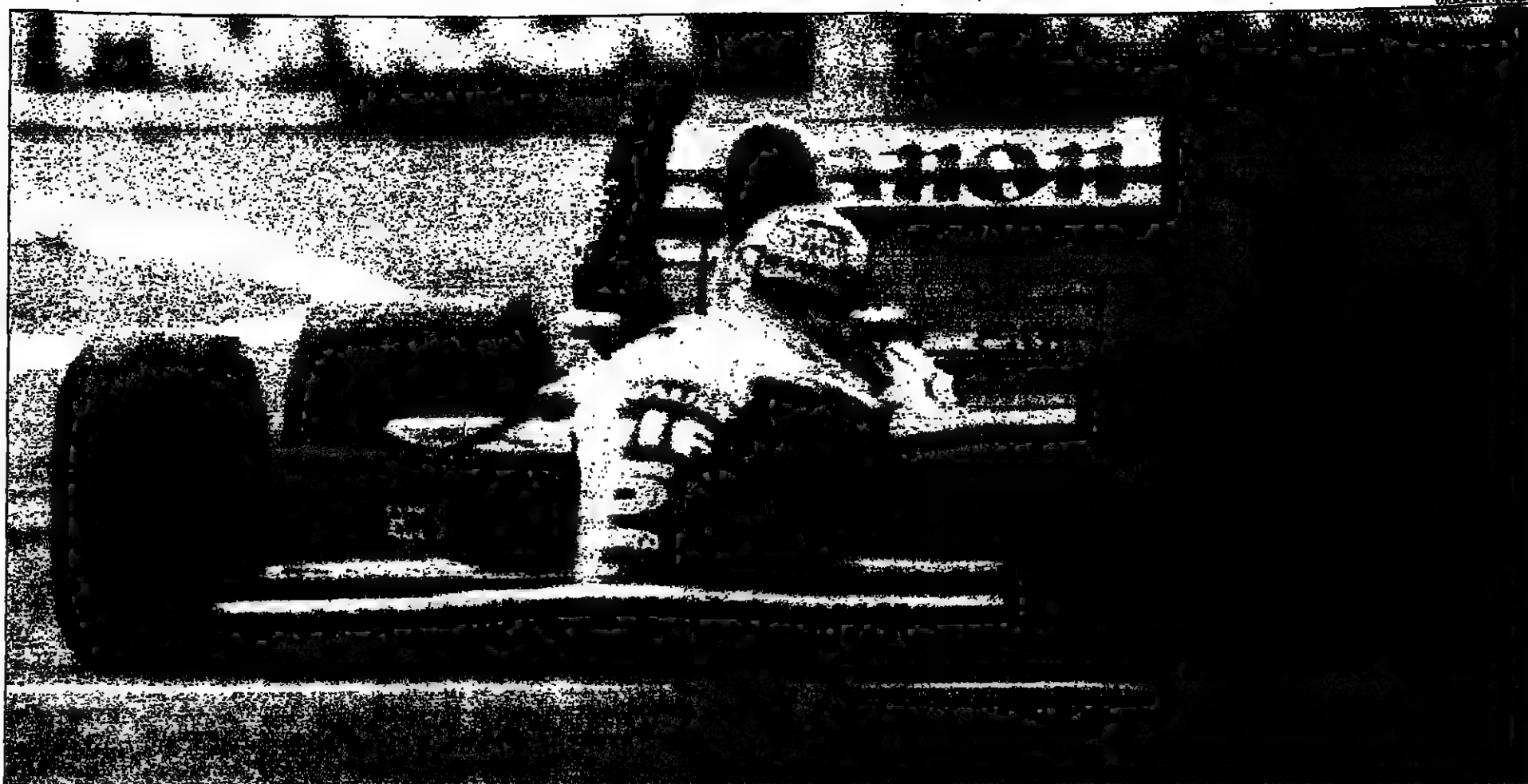
NIGEL Mansell won the British grand prix yesterday amid scenes of rejoicing the like of which Silverstone has never seen. It was his seventh victory in nine Formula One races this season, and with it he overtook Jackie Stewart's 19-year-old record of 27 wins by a British driver.

The celebrations began as Mansell took the chequered flag, a commanding 39 seconds ahead of his Williams-Renault team-mate, Riccardo Patrese. Thousands of supporters broke through inadequate security on to the track and in their enthusiasm tried to stop Mansell's car at the end of the pit straight while a number of drivers were still racing for position. Fortunately nobody was hurt but Fisa, the sport's governing body, may investigate.

Mansell, manhandled out of his car and rescued by police and marshals, did not mind. "This is the best crowd in the world," he said. "And if some people got overexcited, that is okay as this is a great day for British motor racing."

Indeed it was, as the 38-year-old Englishman took another step towards his first world championship and becoming the first British driver to win the title since James Hunt in 1976. Mansell is now 36 points ahead of Patrese, while the Williams team leads by a country mile in the constructors' table. They are followed by Benetton, who also enjoyed a good day at Silverstone, with Martin Brundle taking third place for the second week running to add to the British dominance. Lotus had its moments, with Mika Hakkinen in the points behind Michael Schumacher. In the second Benetton, and Gerhard Berger, in the McLaren. Johnny Herbert retired on the 32nd lap when he was comfortably in sixth position.

Despite the fact that Mansell led practically from start to finish, except for the rush into the first bend, when Patrese once more beat him off the start line, the race was a spectacular affair, with Union Jacks waving each time Mansell went past, and two extraordinary battles going on behind him.



Signalling the celebrations: Mansell, the local hero, celebrates his resounding 39-second victory in the British grand prix at Silverstone yesterday

It was one of the best days of grand prix racing for a long time and, of course, Mansell was at the centre of it. On the grid he was the focus of attention, from Prince Michael of Kent, who warmly wished him the best of luck, to gushing young ladies who had somehow eluded security, and umpteen microphones thrust into his face by the media.

Despite the tension that must grip him before a race as important as this, or any Formula One race, he took it all in his stride, smiling and polite. Mansell waved continuously to the adoring crowds in the grandstand and his warm-up lap "was quite extraordinary".

"I thought I had won the race already, such was the cheering and the flag-waving," Mansell said. He felt the passion of the crowd, a passion that moved members of the Italian press to comment that

this was like Monza, where the tifosi first started calling Mansell *il Leone* during his time at Ferrari. "On the straight I felt as if I had another 300 revs, as people were willing me along, while I suspect that my rivals were instead going 300 revs slower," he said.

Mansell was clearly much faster than everyone. At the end of the first lap, after he had retaken the lead from Patrese, he was already more than three seconds ahead of his team-mate. By the time the two cars had done five laps, his lead had stretched to nearly 12 seconds. It was a magnificent display in a sport where time differences are usually measured in tenths and hundredths of a second.

On it went, 22 seconds ahead by lap 20, and as a race it was all over. There was a brief frisson when Mansell came in for tyres after 29 laps as minds went back to Estoril last year and to the other occasions when his tyre changes have been less than good. He rolled slowly in and gave some trouble to the mechanic. He got away, though 11.7 seconds was a slow time for a tyre change, but he had the cushion and he motored on to victory.

Patrese settled for second place after Mansell had recovered from excessive wheelspin at the start and passed him. It gave Williams their sixth one-two finish of the season, and with Brundle's third place it was a repeat of the result in France last week.

Ayrton Senna and the two Benetons had a classic nose-to-nose confrontation, with

Schumacher eventually dropping off and leaving the likeable Englishman to fight off the world champion, a man nobody in Formula One wants to see looming in their rearview mirror. Brundle admitted it was difficult having Senna so close. He told himself not to watch Senna and not to make any mistakes. Brundle remained in front of the Brazilian until the 52nd lap, when Senna surged past, only to be sidelined immediately with a broken transmission. Senna was full of praise. "I was pushing like hell for the whole race, knowing that I might pass him at the end of the race," he said. "I did, but I broke down and he really deserves his third place."

For Brundle it evoked memories of battles with Senna for the 1983 British Formula 3000 championship, a title the Brazilian won.

"It was like old times, scrapping round Silverstone with Senna. I really enjoyed it and the car was fantastic," Brundle said, having moved into sixth place in the championship.

Schumacher also became involved in an exciting duel with Berger and Hakkinen. They too drove nose to tail, with the excitement of machines on the limit and drivers giving their all.

But it was Mansell's day and, despite his comfortable lead, he broke the lap record again two laps from the finish of the 59-lap race. It might have been a risk, pushing hard at that stage with victory in the bag. "I did it for the fans, it was my way of saying thank you," he said.

Other races, page 29

Leaving Britain's fastest club by the quick route

JACKIE Stewart sent a message to Nigel Mansell before yesterday's British grand prix at Silverstone. "Welcome to the 27 wins club," it said, "but I know it will be a short lived membership." Stewart knows his motor racing — he won three world championships — and he knew about drivers, as he had to compete against the likes of Emerson Fittipaldi, himself a double world champion and Jochen Rindt, the 1970 world champion (Norman Howell writes).

The Scotsman's words proved prophetic as Mansell swept past to become the British driver with the most Formula One championship wins, 28. And if his car and his racing mood stay as they are, before the season is over he will be threatening Ayrton Senna's total of 34 wins, second to Alain Prost's 44.

"I didn't expect to beat Jackie's record so quickly," Mansell said. "It was a little bit special crossing that line." But he would not be drawn on the achievement in which he is second best to Stewart — a world championship. "I have been in this game too long," Mansell said. "I was so close in 1986 and was robbed with 16 laps to go. I'm not going to count it as won until it's in the bag."

Whereas Stewart only raced 99 times in nine years, winning three world titles in the space of five years, Mansell has raced 174 times over 12 years and has yet to take the title.

Stewart and Mansell, though both British, are as different as chalk and cheese. The Scot was the first to understand the importance of testing. He drove thousands

of miles, tyre testing, and bringing for the first time, a scientific approach to the dangerous business of motor racing.

Mansell is perhaps a throwback to the "Jager car, wild race" school. Never a great lover of testing, though he has put in his fair share of that this year, he would never dream of winning a race by the careful management of his resources. His enthusiasm has led him down the wrong path more than once, something that Stewart would not have countenanced. But it has won him the affection of the supporters, particularly on his home circuit of Silverstone.

Another passion: British performance. Mansell's Debuton F1 car, the "Jager car", who managed to complete his first "grit" "grit" in the British Grand Prix.

DETAILS FROM SILVERSTONE

RESULTS: 1. N Mansell (GB), Williams-Renault, 42.59 (laps: 2, R Patrese (GB), Williams-Renault, at 38.09; 3. M Brundle (GB), Benetton Ford, at 48.36; 4. M Schumacher (Ger), Benetton Ford, at 53.57; 5. G Berger (Austria), McLaren Honda, at 55.79; 6. M Hakkinen (Fin), Lotus Ford, at 1min 20.13; 7. M Alesi (France), Footwork Mugen-Honda, at 1.14; 8. E Comas (Fr), Ligier Renault, at 1.19; 9. J Capelli (It), Ferrari, at 1.20; 10. J Boutsen (Bel), Ligier Renault, at 1.21; 11. O Grouillard (Fr), Tyrrell Ford, at 1.22; 12. A Sasaki (Japan), Footwork Mugen-Honda, at 1.23; 13. Lito (Fin), Benetton Ford, at 1.24; 14. G Tarquini (It), Fondmetal Ford, at 1.25; 15. P Martin (It), Benetton Ford, at 1.26; 16. D Hill (GB), Benetton Ford, at 1.27; 17. G Morandini (It), Minardi Lamborghini, at 1.28; 18. A Senna (Br), McLaren Honda, 52 laps completed; 19. A de Cesaris (It), Tyrrell Ford, 46; 20. J Alesi (Fr), Ferrari, 43; 21. S Modena (It), Jordan Yamaha, 43; 22. M Guglielmi (It), Jordan Yamaha, 37; 23. R Gachechiladze (Ge), Benetton Ford, 32; 24. J Herbert (GB), Benetton Ford, 31; 25. K Wendling (Austria), March Ford, 27; 26. U Kuyumcu (Japan), Venturi Lamborghini, 27. Fastest lap: Mansell, 1min 22.53sec (141.03kmph).

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP (after 9 rounds): Drivers: 1. Mansell, 76pts; 2. Patrese, 42; 3. Schumacher, 28; 4. Berger, 20; 5. Senna, 18; 6. Brundle, 13; 7. Alesi, 11; equal 8. Alboreto and Hakkinen, 10; 9. De Cesaris, 4; equal 11. Wendling and Comas, 3; equal 13. Capelli, Martin and Herbert, 2; 14. Gachechiladze, 1; Constructors: 1. Williams, 116pts; 2. Benetton, 62; 3. McLaren, 38; 4. Ferrari, 13; 5. Lotus, 7; 6. Footwork, 5; 7. Tyrrell, 4; equal 8. March and Ligier, 3; 10. Dallara, 2; 11. Venturi, 1.

REMAINING GRANDS PRIX: July 26: German, Hockenheim, Aug 16: Hungarian, Hungaroring, Aug 30: Belgian, Spa Francorchamps, Sept 13: Italian, Monza, Sept 27: Portuguese, Estoril, Oct 25: Japanese, Suzuka, Nov 8: Australian, Adelaide.

ICC declares Intikhab affair closed

IN ITS anxiety to keep the lid on a situation that may yet boil over damagingly, the International Cricket Council (ICC) has overlooked a second breach of its code of conduct by Intikhab Alam, the Pakistan team manager (Alan Lee writes).

Having already been "severely reprimanded" for his comments about the umpire, Roy Palmer, at Old Trafford, Intikhab not only declined to retract but repeated some of his criticism 24 hours later.

Yesterday, however, the ICC issued a statement conspicuous for its absence of censure. It disclosed Intikhab had been called for "further full discussions" with Sir Colin Cowdrey, the ICC chairman, and Conrad Hunne, the referee, but added only that he "accepts the principles of the Code of Conduct and has given an assurance that his captain and players are equally committed to support them".

Cowdrey, declaring the matter closed, intends to be at Headingley, the venue of the fourth Test, and to accompany Clyde Walcott, now restored to his role as match referee, when he addresses captains, managers and umpires.

ICC failures, page 28

Marshall masters Kent to achieve his crowning glory

BY ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

LORD'S (Kent won toss): Hampshire beat Kent by 41 runs

WHEN Malcolm Marshall dreamed repeatedly of bowling in a Lord's cup final, his vision was not of a ground two-thirds empty. In this subdued, second-day atmosphere, however, Marshall was in all other respects faithful to his dream. The great West Indian was at his peerless best and, as was always likely to follow, Hampshire were too good for Kent.

Hampshire's 253, banked on a damp and disjointed Saturday, was a hefty sum with which to do business when this Benson and Hedges Cup final resumed. It looked a fortune once Marshall had run through his repertoire and, with Hampshire's back-up bowling admirably steady, Kent were repelled without serious alarm.

For Hampshire, it was a third cup success in five years, having previously gone 25 years without so much as appearing in a final. For Marshall, it was an emotional first, celebrated with figures of three for 31. For Kent, the cupboard remains as bare as it has been for 14 years, their consolation being that they

now evidently have a side to put their right.

Limited-overs cricket does not comfortably carry into a second day and the sponsors can feel aggrieved that two successive finals have suffered in this way. The result, however, was not affected. Conditions were better for batting yesterday; Kent were simply unable to capitalise.

The light was never better than grim on Saturday and

Hampshire, who would have chosen to field first, must have been delighted with their total. Nobody failed, the openers putting on 68 in 19 overs before Gower, Nicholas and Marshall increased the tempo in company with the masterful Robin Smith.

Brawny of forearms and, now, severely short of hair, Smith is an increasingly daunting sight, especially on this ground he loves so much.

He was ten runs short of a century when, in the 54th over, Marshall made his one error of the game and ran him out cutting for a second.

Kent had been handicapped, in the later stages, by a wet ball and by the rough treatment meted out to Fleming. In the circumstances, it seemed odd that Davis, whose five overs of spin stemmed Smith's flow, did not bowl more.

They were faced, however, with a target no side has managed in a 55-overs final and, despite gaining an adjustment after eight balls of the reply, it only delayed the sentence. Marshall sprang in yesterday morning with all the vim of a man ten years younger and Ward was morally out several times before finally getting the bat close enough to the outswinger to take the edge.

Marshall rested with one for seven from five overs and, well though Benson played, Kent could never quite recapture the lost ground. Taylor, pinned down, frustratedly flashed at Ayling, whose Seles-like grunts were taken up by the crowd, and after 20 overs Kent were a miserable 43 for two.

The third-wicket stand was vital and, briefly, Hampshire's control was loosened. But in

two overs before lunch it was all but settled. Benson and Hooper had added 78 in 16 overs before the captain drove across the line against James and, five balls later, Hooper was bowled, falling to another Udal's spin.

It came down to 133 needed from the last 20 overs, not impossible so long as the powerful Fleming remained. But with 83 needed from ten overs, he was well held at deep extra cover, by Nicholas, off a fierce drive against Ayling. The heights to which Nicholas flung the ball demonstrated his belief that the cup was as good as his. With four overs of Marshall to come, he could not even be accused of counting chickens. Nicholas had handled his bowlers admirably all day and, when the great bowler was recalled, he responded by banishing Cowdrey and Davis, the latter by courtesy of a reflex catch at slip by Gower which must have impressed the watching Micky Stewart.

In his role as gold-award adjudicator, Stewart had already settled on Smith. The sentimental vote, however, went to Marshall and the biggest cheer of the celebrations rang out when Nicholas, the Hampshire captain, on receiving the cup immediately called Marshall towards him and handed it over.

Kent won toss

HAMPSHIRE

	6s	4s	Mins	Balls
V P Terry b Iggesden	41	0	5	65
Cutting ball too close to stumps				
T C Middleton bow b Hooper	27	0	1	64
Attempting sweep				
R A Smith run out (Taylor)	90	1	6	130
Going for second run to deep mid-wicket				
D J Gower bow b Fleming	29	0	0	67
Driving				
M C J Nicholas c Ealham b Fleming	25	1	2	24
Slid to long off				
M D Marshall not out	29	0	2	23
K D James not out	2	0	0	6
Extras (b 3, w 3, nb 4)	10			
Total (5 wds, 294 mins, 55 overs)	253			

1R J Park, S D Udal, J R Ayling and C A Connor did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-68 (Terry 38), 2-66 (Smith 13), 3-171 (Smith 68), 4-205 (Smith 75), 5-234 (Marshall 12).

BOWLING: Iggesden 11-1-39-1 (nb 3) (6-15-10, 5-0-24-1); Ealham 9-0-46-0 (nb 2) (5-0-23-0); McCague 11-0-43-0 (w 2) (4-0-14-0, 7-0-29-0); Hooper 11-1-41-1; Davis 5-0-18-0; Fleming 5-0-63-2 (w 3) (one spell each).
INTERMEDIATE SCORES: 10 overs: 37, 20: 76, 30: 108, 40: 153.

KENT

	6s	4s	Mins	Balls
T R Ward c Parker b Marshall	5	0	0	30
Pushing forward in cutswinger				
M R Benson b James	59	0	7	131
Attempting big hit				
N R Taylor c Parker b Ayling	0	1	1	36
Square cutting - edge to keeper				
C L Hooper b Udal	28	0	2	66
Back defensive shot, beaten off pitch				
G R Cowdrey c Gower b Marshall	37	0	0	63
Wild shot caught behind bowler's stumps				
M V Fleming c Nicholas b Ayling	0	12	0	39
Head high catch at mid off				
H A Marsh b Udal	7	0	0	13
Attempting drive over mid-off				
M A Ealham b Connor	28	1	2	22
Jumping out to drive				
M J McCague b Udal	0	0	0	3
Attempting drive				
R P Davis c Gower b Marshall	1	0	0	6
Scared last chance ball to slip				
A P Hooper not out	1	0	0	6
Extras (b 1, nb 1, w 5, nb 4)	21			
Total (214 mins, 52.3 overs)	212			

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17 (Benson 8), 2-58 (Benson 19), 3-116 (Benson 29), 4-118 (Cowdrey 1), 5-171 (Cowdrey 21), 6-182 (Cowdrey 23), 7-188 (Ealham 1), 8-194 (Ealham 3), 9-204 (Ealham 17), 10-212 (Iggesden 1).

BOWLING: Connor 9-0-27-1 (w 2) (6-2-13-0, 1-0-3-0, 2-0-11-0, 0-5-0-0); Marshall 10-1-33-0 (nb 2 w 1) (6-1-7-1, 2-0-4-0, 3-0-22-0); Ayling 11-0-32-0 (nb 5 w 1) (6-0-29-1, 5-0-4-1); James 11-1-35-1 (7-1-17-0, 2-0-8-1, 2-0-9-0); Udal 11-0-27-3 (6-0-24-1, 2-0-13-0).

INTERMEDIATE SCORES: 10 overs: 19, 20: 43, 30: 88, 40: 141.
Umpires: J H Hampshire and M J Kitchin.
Hampshire won by 41 runs.

Gold award: R A Smith

Smith: masterful



FRANCE p5
Cheap and
chic: a
student's
guide to Paris

LIFE & TIMES

MONDAY JULY 13 1992

EDUCATION p6
Parents will
be given a
chance to put
their views

OPTING
FOR WHAT



Ah, to be a student in Paris. The thought conjures up visions of romantic poverty, eager debate in the grandeur of the Sorbonne, and late nights agonising over questions of love and existence through a haze of wine and Gauloises in the canteens of the Latin quarter.

For the reality, meet Pascal and Veronique (not their real names), third-year students of economic administration (AES) at Paris II-Assas, one of the city's 13 public universities. Veronique lives with her parents and supplements her grant and family generosity with baby-sitting. Pascal juggles his lectures with hours working in a grocery shop. They do spend a lot of time agonising, though — about getting a job when they graduate with their licences next year.

"It must have been fun back in '68, plotting revolution, hurling cobblestones at the CRS (riot police)," says Veronique, sitting in a cafe that looks out on the Boulevard St Michel, that mythic scene of the 1960s insurrection and now a string of plastic tourist cafes and cheap clothes shops. "They could remake the world without worrying about work."

Pascal dreams of the chance of a career in an American corporation, an unlikely outcome, as AES is considered among students to be one of the least vocational of subjects. Do politics not interest him at all? "Who has time?" Pascal asks. "What are we going to fight for? One bunch of discredited politicians against another? The big ideas are all dead anyway."

The refrain can be heard throughout the student world. Just as American students of the 1990s both resent the baby boomers and regret missing out on their golden age of protest and rock 'n' roll, the events of May 1968, a watershed in French history, continues to cast a long shadow over the 1992

generation. "What fun is there in rebelling against your bourgeois family now," one young woman asks, "when most families have split up?"

But as much as the present crop at *la fac*, as the university is always known, sound meek and somewhat down-trodden, student life remains largely the same as it has always been.

France has undergone the same counter-revolution since the 1970s as every Western country. Training for a good job is the main reason for higher education given by 52 per cent of the country's 1.2 million students, according to an survey by the daily newspaper *Le Monde*. The most popular career is work in a large corporation, followed by entry to one of the professions or the civil service, a category that covers a much wider and more glamorous field in France than in Britain.

The most prized subjects are those, such as medicine, engineering or law, leading straight to careers. The biggest grievance, according to the polls, is the failure of universities to tailor courses to specific careers. The most popular politicians among students are Bernard Kouchner, the dashy minister for health and humanitarian action, and Brice Lalonde, an ecology party leader.

Given the fear of unemployment and the fierce competition inside French universities, it is surprising to find that French students in the post-Marxist 1990s have not really lost their dreams and idealism. Almost half in *Le Monde's* survey still see the main point of higher

education as self-fulfilment or the acquisition of culture, and the pursuit of love still rates as the top activity outside studies. "Love still comes first, even far ahead of the rest," says Corinne Sanson, who has just finished her first year in pharmacy at Paris V, a division of the old Sorbonne.

The play between the sexes in Paris and other French universities has always delighted visiting British students, particularly male ones. "The women are far more feminine," says Kamal Akhtar, a recent Sussex University graduate now working as a journalist. He believes his year in Paris two years ago, part of a Sussex history degree, was the best of his life.

The art of flirtation is just part of a different approach to social life. Mr Akhtar contrasts British students' idea of a good time — "going down the pub and drinking 12 or 13 pints and then going home drunk" — with the way Paris students will while away the night in clubs such as the Palace or the *Locomotive* until one or two in the morning. "The French are more hedonistic," he says.

The picture of social life is not a simple one. Some Britons find it too quiet, partly as a result of a French reluctance to mix with foreigners and partly because so many live at home and treat

university like an extension of school. This is especially the case in Paris and other big cities where accommodation is expensive. You either live with your parents, in a hovel or in one of the grim residences. "They are more family-orientated here," says Ann Goody, a Sussex history undergraduate, who has just spent a year in Paris, living in a *chambre de bonne* (maid's room). "The students all seem to work hard in the week and then at the weekend they go home."

To generalise about a species that embraces types as diverse as the arts student in Avignon, the law graduate in Lille and the engineer-manager in embryo from one of the ultra-élite *Grandes Ecoles* of Paris, is difficult. But there is plenty that makes the life of French higher education quite different. Start with the system itself. Once you have your *baccalauréat*, the multi-subject A-level equivalent that still includes philosophy as compulsory, you are guaranteed entry to university. Some selection is applied, but the universities have failed to keep up with the exploding student population. Lecture halls are jammed and students are left more to their own devices than in the Anglo-Saxon system.

The failure rate in the *diplôme d'études universitaires générales*, the broad-based exam taken by most students after the first two years, reaches more than 70 per

cent in some faculties, and almost half of those who sign on as undergraduates fail to complete degrees.

The unhappiness of students about the overcrowding, dilapidated facilities and the professors' *laissez-faire* has been a constant refrain since the 1968 upheaval failed to change much about the structure of the state-run universities. Though grants are awarded to only 20 per cent of students and the maximum is only £1,500 a year, students pay no fees for *la fac*.

Ferocious whistling-down of student numbers after the first two years fuels the "university malaise" that has afflicted France for years. In the case of Mlle Sanson, whose medical course is one of the most popular, getting from first into second year means beating four out of five other students.

Students on attachment from British universities are rarely under the same exam pressure and many can enjoy the play of ideas that comes with a system that nurtures a more rigorous intellectual discipline than the British. "The classroom is a lot more exciting," Mr Akhtar says. Miss Goody was amazed at the crowded amphitheatres. "They are absolutely huge compared with Sussex. It amazed me the way everybody talks through them as well. The lecturer

ends up trying to speak above everybody talking."

Shoddy buildings and facilities are another source of malaise. "I was really shocked when I went to the Sorbonne," Miss Goody says. "It is a beautiful building itself but really neglected."

Little of this applies to that great peculiarity of French higher education, the parallel system of the *Grandes Ecoles*. Founded originally under Napoleon to groom the engineers and administrators of the republic, these have multiplied to 275 while holding their position as short cuts to the fast track.

A glorious career is virtually guaranteed for the gilded élite who get into the top schools, such as *Ponts et Chaussées* (engineering), *HEC* (business) or *Ecole Normale Supérieure* (research and teaching), or, highest of all, the *Ecole Nationale d'Administration* (ENA), the postgraduate nursery of France's civil service mandarinate and the high political classes.

For students at the *Grandes Ecoles*, life is a pampered but hard-working paradise compared with the rat race at the underfunded universities. "We are just incredibly spoiled," says Nicholas Debarq, a 24-year-old who has just graduated from the HEC. "It can be embarrassing. Some universities have never seen a video machine and we have one in every room."

Isabel de Debarros, another graduating HEC student, is even more aware of her privilege because she has made it to the HEC from a working-class immigrant family. When she joins Unilever

soon, her pay will be double the wages of her 50-year-old father.

When she spent three months on an exchange at the London Business School, she was surprised that MBA students there, most with previous management experience, had first degrees in all manner of unconnected subjects such as pure sciences or literature.

She had been prepared to find this culture of the amateur, this "attitude that it is considered more *de bon ton* (the done thing) to be a gentleman farmer than work in industry". She was nonetheless surprised by the casualness of her British colleagues and their ignorance and apathy about Europe.

So, are French students to be pitied because they take life too seriously or are they to be admired for not wasting time? A bit of both, says Gérard Baglin, a professor of industrial management and logistics, who took part in the student movement of 1968. "We were certainly a bit on the dreamy side and a little behind in our studies," he says. "I see students here who are a bit more mature than we were. We discovered real life when we graduated."

Another big difference, Professor Baglin says, is the pressure today to take no more than the necessary degrees. Employers do not like the cvs of eternal students. "In a way we are losing our intellectuals, people who are able to think solely for the sake of thinking, for the pleasure of handling ideas," he says. "Now they are going to business school."

Paris on the cheap, page 5

TOMORROW
Current American
oratory compared with
the Gettysburg Address

Revising, not revolting

The spirit of 1968 is dead. French students today are aiming not at riot police but business schools, says Charles Bremner

Let's hear it for the class of '93

WORKING LIFE: Libby Purves on American school-leaving

They will be leaving school soon for the last time. If they haven't already: the Class of '92, on the way to the rest of their lives. By and large it will be an undramatic rite of passage, because the British way of leaving is to shamble out, half-raising one hand in apologetic farewell. As they mutter "See ya" to friends and occasionally teachers, they will be weeks away from even knowing whether they have got any qualifications. So no trumpets will sound, no flags flutter, to mark their passage into the working world.

I took this as being quite the normal way of things, unworthy of remark, until a few weeks ago I found myself in the Spa Pavilion at Felkstone, sitting in the corner of a platform with Elgar's *Pomp and Circumstances* blaring out overhead. Before us, up silent aisles between a reverent audience, 45 teenagers in academic gowns and mortarboards did an immaculate swaying slow-march towards the tiers of seats which dominated the centre stage, facing outwards. Then

up rose a well-brushed girl signalled as "Salutatorian" and an equally decorous "Valedictorian", to make formal speeches on behalf of the Class of '92. Then someone sang "My Wish for You", to the Class, and the Class sang back its Senior Song, and diplomas and scholarships were announced and someone said "The path of wisdom is like the first gleam of dawn, the gleaming ever brighter towards morning", and someone else quoted *The Hobbit* about how the road goes ever on. And the invited speaker (me) shuffled her notes rapidly, cut most of the subversive flippant stuff out of the speech and tried to think of something inspiring enough to match the occasion.

You are there before me. Yes, indeed, it was no British school which laid on this jamboree. We have a USAF base here — for one year longer — and this was the

penultimate Woodbridge American High School Graduation ceremony. And I tell you, Colonel, I was pretty damn choked with pride to be there. Yes, I was.

And I do not mock. I might have, at the first shock of formality. I am a child of the informalising years, the decades which began with the shambling 1960s. I have grown up into a world in which it is OK to express the view that suits are fascist, and where a British 17-year-old forced to do a slow-march and wear a mortarboard might well consider phoning ChildLine and having its tormentor carted off on a charge of ritual abuse. But ten minutes into this ceremony of exiled Americans, I was hooked.

I think it was the moment when the principal stood in one corner of



the stage with a tableful of diplomas, and senior teacher Carl Grover thundered out each name in turn, in full, "Carl J. Muechler" he would yell, with palpable pride, or "Corby J. Priddy" — and some incongruously well-dressed crewcut would walk across the stage, alone,

to deafening applause. Each successful student got a diploma but the principal handed them also a single flower.

Or it might have been the final moment when Mr Grover said "Ladies and Gentlemen — The Class of '92" and we all clapped and they all beamed and, with ineffable ceremony, each took the tassel from one side of their mortarboard and laid it down the other side to signal the moment of graduation. Then the students descended from the dais, picked up waiting bouquets and ran down to give them to Mom and Dad. Gulp. Yes, Gulp. I could hardly see straight, even when the graduates had emerged onto the bleak Felkstone seashore to hurl their mortarboards in the air and revert

to the normal savage 16-year-old state.

School matters. It is the first workplace, the first wider tribe we belong to. Maybe we are wrong to let the leavers slouch away without ceremony other than the routine lacklustre prizegiving, without being celebrated as a graduating group, without even knowing their worth until the dread brown envelope arrives in mid-holiday. Mr Grover was no naïve optimist about the future of some of his class of '92: yet the send-off they got conveyed a different message. It suggested they had come some way along the path of wisdom already, and that everyone was proud of them.

But perhaps British school-leavers prefer to give more informal inspiration and advice to their charges at the moment of departure? I conducted a small survey of last words offered by friends'

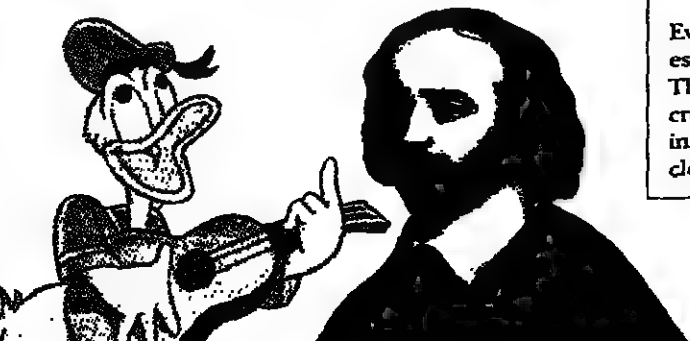
headteachers (and would, naturally, welcome more examples).

At a Northern grammar, my husband's headmaster spoke only once to his sixth form, to instruct them to read Virginia Woolf's *To the Lighthouse*, because it contained everything a young man needed to know. At my French convent, we small ones once heard the Reverend Mother exhorting the leavers in a thrilling whisper: "One thing, mes petits. In your life, remember this. *Ne lisez jamais dans votre lit!*" Just why reading in bed should lead to depravity we never dared to ask. But girls' schools seem to specialise in mysterious dictats. "Never let a boy touch your jersey" was a favourite in the 1960s. And "Only shopgirls eat in the street". But possibly the ultimate social and career advice was offered to young Etonians. "Don't carry pens in your top pocket. And if a girl doesn't want to go swimming, don't make her." And out they went, to rule the nation.

Give me the Spa Pavilion and a quote from *The Hobbit* any day.

The public hanging of
Shakespeare and Donald Duck
takes place this month at Sotheby's.

A remarkable variety of items from our next sale of English Literature, History, Illustrated Books and Animation Art will be on exhibition on 17th and 20th July, ranging from this fine 17th-century portrait of Shakespeare and Nelson's quill pen to corrected page proofs of Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings*, together with Disney drawings and cartoons, including Donald Duck.



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THE WORLD'S LEADING FINE ART AUCTION HOUSE
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A serious effort to be funny

Harry Eyres reports
on a dispute between
Tom Sharpe and
Nigel Williams
about the potential
of the comic novel

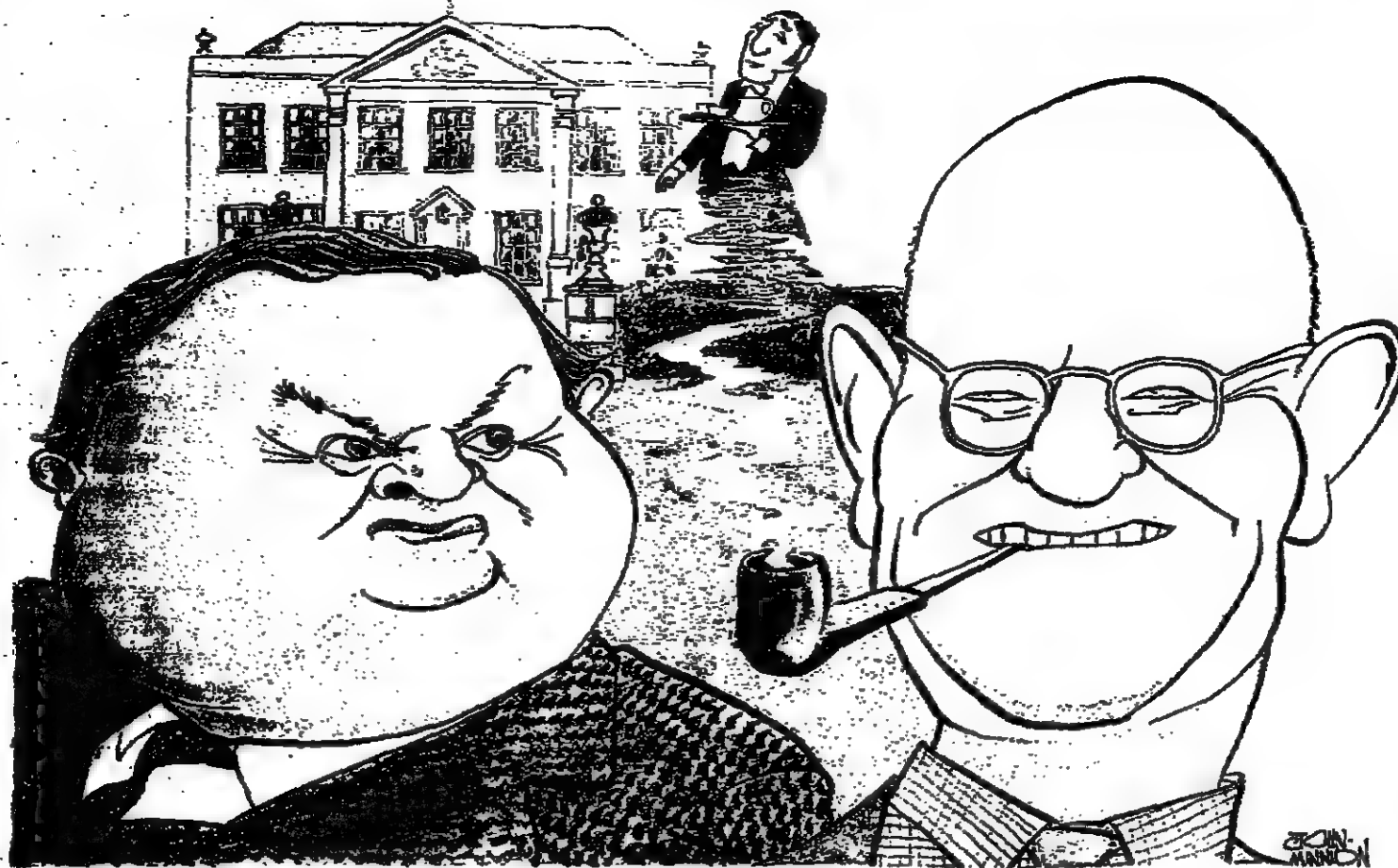
The English comic novel is often supposed to exist in a never-never land peopled by eccentrics and pigs. In this escapist world "falls not hail, or rain, or any snow. Nor ever wind blows loudly" — except, perhaps, when expelled (in the works of Tom Sharpe) from deflating condoms.

But these placid pastures, normally grazed by Wodehouseian sheep, have been rent by the ugly snarl of literary controversy. Sharpe himself, the grand old man of the genre, has savaged Nigel Williams, the 42-year-old editor of BBC TV's *Omnibus* and, according to some, chief pretender for Sharpe's humorous laurels. Sharpe (in the *London Evening Standard*) maintains that Williams, in his new novel *They Came from SW19* (published last week by Faber), has committed a cardinal sin: he has mixed light entertainment with drab realism.

The book that brought Williams into contention for the comic crown was *The Wimbledon Poisoner*. A considerably more dangerous version of Mr. Pooter ran amok in leafy suburban byways, causing multiple fatalities with household cleaners, but failing in his main objective of murdering his wife. *The Wimbledon Poisoner* won fame, rightly, because it is one of those rare books that cause adults to burst into helpless laughter in public places. Even so, there is something disconcerting about its humour. While not being wholly believable, the novel is not totally, safely unreal either.

In his new book Williams mixes genres and tones more daringly. At the beginning a hard-bitten 14-year-old, Simon, loses his father, apparently the victim of a heart attack. But since his mother belongs to a loony spiritualist sect, she and her awful cronies regard his death as a blessing. Simon is healthily sceptical about the spiritualists, but has more time for another weird group of Wimbledonians who gather on the Common to welcome UFOs.

The book makes fun both of spiritualists and "ufologists", but tackles the theme of adolescent rite of passage with some seriousness and ends with surprising sadness. It might be described as a mixture of *Adrian Mole* and *Jeannette* Winterson's *Oranges Are Not the Only Fruit*, except that it is not really like either. Perhaps Sharpe disap-



Evelyn Waugh and P.G. Wodehouse epitomise the two comic novel traditions: Nigel Williams (below) puts himself in the Waugh camp

proves because, while making readers laugh, it also makes them uneasy.

"It is clearly dangerous to mix genres," says Williams. "But all the comic novels I really admire are mixtures. With Evelyn Waugh, for instance, there is no distinction between the vision which produced *Scoop* and the vision which produced *A Handful of Dust*. Even Jerome's *Three Men in a Boat* would not be the same without the long passage about Runnymede and Magna Carta. *The Wind in the Willows* is saying something quite serious about Edwardian England. I hate the ghettoising of the comic novel."

For all that, there is a strong escapist strain in English comic fiction. The comic-song duo Flanders and Swann summed it up in *At the Drop of Another Hat*: "These days satire lurks, boof in mouth, behind every bush, waiting to strip away the layers of comforting illusion and cosy half-truth. Our job, as we see it, is to put them back again."

The classic writer in this tradition was P.G. Wodehouse. "Sooner or later one always returns to Wodehouse, whom I admire greatly," admits Williams. "But he is sui generis; he described his work as musical comedy without music. And

although it is obviously escapist, Wodehouse is also serious about whether Biff or Spiffy is going to get the girl. His school stories, in a way, are deadly serious."

Schoolboy larkiness is surely one of the keys to the tradition. So many English comic novels seem to want to preserve in nostalgic amber a boyish hilarity that is threatened by sex, adolescence, women. Most of them are also written by men, though Sue Townsend's *Adrian Mole* books ("I love Adrian Mole but he's eternally in his playpen," says Williams) are an exception.

Here Williams may be more in the mainstream than he thinks: the women in his books tend to be either mousy or monstrous, and the perspective is very much a male one.

The humour I like is when you suddenly see something incongruous



Indeed, that is something he shares with Sharpe. "I once interviewed Sharpe about Wodehouse," Williams recalls, "and asked him about the relationship of Wodehouse's books with life. He seemed to feel it was quite inappropriate to ask such questions. Yet in Sharpe's best books, such as *Riotous Assembly*, the humour is inspired by anger and irritation about a real situation, in that case South Africa."

Here we reach the nub of the argument: Williams refutes the idea that humour is escapist. "Ask someone like Neil Simon what makes a joke funny and he will always say it is the reality in the joke. There is a sort of prepubescent humour in Wodehouse or Adrian Mole, but it doesn't really work when you're aged between 12

and 60. The kind of humour I like is when you suddenly see something incongruous. This can happen in the most unfunny circumstances. In fact humour is there to make awful things bearable."

Williams illustrates what he means in the slightly disconcerting manner familiar from his novels, by telling an anecdote about his father's death. "We were in the hospital, my brother and I, and the nurse came up to my father and said: 'I'm afraid your father's not very well. Actually he's very poorly indeed. In fact, he's dead.' She was building up to it, you see. It was actually excruciatingly funny; my brother and I laughed about it later and I know my father would have found it hilarious."

Probably the least funny thing about being known as a funny novelist is having to come up with the goods, time and time again. "I think when you start churning it out mechanically, which I fear is what has happened recently with Tom Sharpe, that's the end," says Williams. "But there are days when nothing much seems funny at all. Being a comic novelist can get a chap down, you know." But this itself, delivered in a somewhat Eeyore-ish tone, was rather funny, in a way.

ARTS BRIEF

Fans stay at home

THE effect of the recession on the average rock fan's pay packet, combined with a glut of major rock tours, has produced some of the lowest concert attendance figures in recent memory. Last weekend no more than 3,000 fans attended the Midsummer Blues festival at the rain-fashed Crystal Palace Bowl (capacity 15,000), while on Sunday only about 700 turned out to see Little Village at the same venue. Stevie Wonder's concert at Wembley Arena last month was noticeably undersold, and there are said to be 16,000 tickets still available to see Michael Jackson at Wembley Stadium.

The latest act to feel the pinch is Genesis, which has abandoned one of two proposed shows at Knebworth, apparently due to "unforeseen technical problems". Tickets for the cancelled show on August 1 are now valid for August 2.

Out of the ruins

WHILE Britain's "heritage" industry is geared up to millennium projects, the Germans are looking further ahead. Dresden celebrates its 800th anniversary in the year 2006, and the city has launched a £50 million project to rebuild the Frauenkirche by then. The church, one of the great glories of the German baroque with its 95 metre high dome and its 4,000 seating capacity, was reduced to rubble by Allied bombing in February 1945.

Opinion in Dresden is divided over whether the church should be restored, or left in ruins as a permanent reminder of the war, but the German government is supporting the rebuilding as part of its much larger scheme for saving the crumbling architectural heritage of cities in eastern Germany. Work has already started on rebuilding Dresden Castle, also in preparation for 2006.

Stage to screen

MORE than 90 years after Beerholm Tree filmed *King John* by the Thames Embankment, serious drama continues to nourish cinema. Glenn Close, cast on Broadway as the woman facing a tormentor from the past in Ariel Dorfman's *Death and the Maiden*, will revisit the part for film director Roman Polanski. Meanwhile, Christopher Hampton's 1968

play about Verlaine and Rimbaud, *Total Eclipse*, finally goes before the cameras with John Malkovich and River Phoenix. Volker Schlöndorff, master of high-brow adaptations, will direct.

Tartan canvas

VISITORS to the Scottish National Portrait Gallery are usually surprised to find how little tartan bedeck the great and good. Expectations, however, will be fulfilled by a new acquisition. The gallery has just bought a superb full-length study of the Fourth Earl of Dunmore, in full Highland fig, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Columbus quinqucentenary year is an appropriate time for the picture to have joined the collection. Dunmore was a pre-independence governor of Virginia who became unpopular because of the leniency with which he treated the Shawnee Indians.

In the post

GILBERT and Sullivan devotees will be speeding to their local post offices later this month, when the Royal Mail issues five special stamps bearing scenes from the duo's comic operas. The stamps, due



Pirate collection: one of the new Sullivan stamps

out on July 21, mark the 150th anniversary of Sir Arthur Sullivan's birth, and have been designed by Lynda Gray, *Yeomen of the Guard*, *Gondoliers*, *Mikado*, *Pirates of Penzance* and *Iolanthe* are the chosen works.

Last chance...

AN AUTHENTIC version of *The Dybbuk*, Anski's tale of the hassidic scholar who sets up a posthumous squat in his beloved's body, opens tomorrow at The Pit in the Barbican. Meanwhile, Julia Pascal has been playing inventive variations on the same theme at the New End Theatre in Hampstead (071-794 0022). *The Dybbuk*, as she imagines it being performed by ghetto Jews awaiting destruction by the Nazis, ends a well-merited run on Sunday.

GALLERIES: LINCOLN

Drawn to the poet's lines

John Russell Taylor reviews a challenging and revealing exhibition that marks the centenary of the death of Tennyson

Recording can do strange things, even today. And even stranger, no doubt, at its beginnings, when the extracts from Tennyson's celebrated readings of "Maud" and "The Charge of the Light Brigade" were recorded. The poet's own voice should bring us closer than anything else to his physical presence: think of Eliot reading *The Four Quartets* or Dylan Thomas weaving his Welsh magic. But were the readings that thrilled generations of Tennyson's admirers actually like this: a monotone bleat ascending a microtone line by line?

Perhaps it is a mistake to expect to approach the man too closely; the outlines of a great poet are bound to be obscured by his robes of priesthood and prophecy. Certainly few have worn them with more determination and conviction of their rightness than Tennyson in his later days.

Tennyson took himself with supreme seriousness — perhaps justifiably, but not attractively. The devisers of this exhibition, marking the centenary of his death, have attempted to get behind the received image and bring the person to life. Tennyson may have ended his life on a distant height of celebrity, but it is good to be reminded that he sought remoteness as a defence against his own extreme shyness and hyper-sensitivity.

He was haunted throughout his life by the spectre of madness, present most immediately in his own father, and feared the black moods of the Tennysons. Any serenity of mind he may have achieved was hard won.

Despite the grandeur, Tennyson was not entirely without a sense of humour, of a slightly gallows cast, and it is appropriate that a show in his native Lincolnshire should feature his dialect poems, with their brusque and salty realism.

Even more salutary is to be reminded (though not perhaps by the recording) that "Maud" is one of the most passionate love poems in the English language, regarded in its day as daring to the point of morbidity, and still able to quicken the pulses of blasé modern readers.

The trouble with documents is that they tend to speak only to the converted. To the Tennyson enthusiast scraps of his writing and first editions may be exciting; to the rest they mean little. Fortunately, Tennyson's words found many echoes in the visual arts. Quite by chance he became close

friends with one of the most important photographers of the time, Julia Margaret Cameron, and she has left an extraordinary testimony to his physical appearance and life in his circle.

But hers was not the only camera to capture Tennyson. Some of the less formal (and probably less expert) photographs get closer to the man behind the sage. Moreover, "The Charge of the Light Brigade" allows the exhibition to devote legitimate space to Tennyson's wonderful photographs of the Crimean War.

But the most significant visual aspect of Tennyson's work was undoubtedly the inspiration it provided for generations of painters and illustrators. The 1857 illustrated edition of Tennyson's poems gathered together an astonishing roll-call of the best artists then working in Britain, especially the Pre-Raphaelites Millais, Rossetti, Holman Hunt and Arthur Hughes, still themselves controversial newcomers. Tennyson was chary of illustration, and allegedly detested Millais's illustrations in particular. All the same, they contain some of the finest Pre-Raphaelite draftsman-

ship, and the sketches on show here with the finished engravings offer some remarkable insights into the group's creative processes.

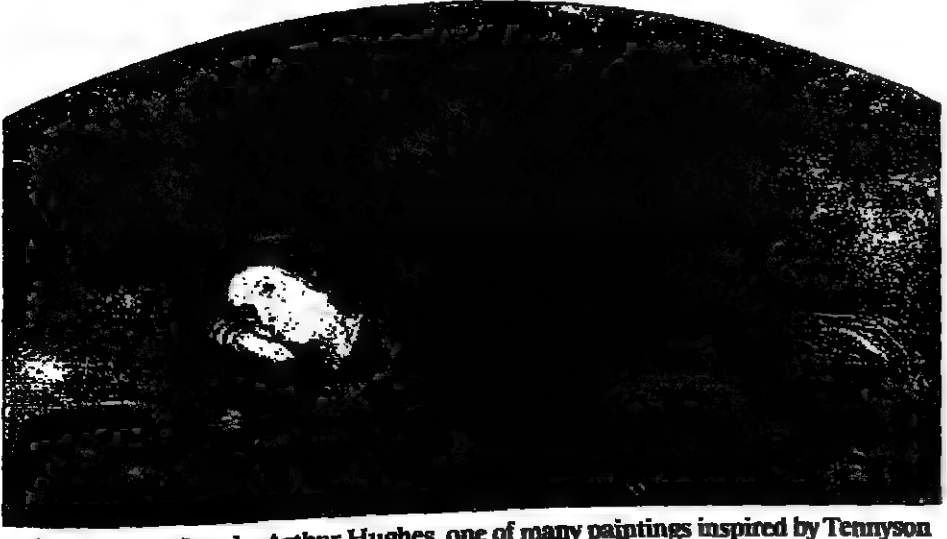
Among artists, Edward Lear was probably Tennyson's closest friend, and worked for years on a long series of landscape illustrations to the works. Many of the sketches and completed illustrations are included in the show. But finally Lear, too, seems to have been constrained by excessive reverence, and the compositions show a progressive loss of vitality as they approach their final aim.

However, Tennyson's influence on the visual arts was not confined to those artists who set out specifically to illustrate editions of his poems. In the late 19th century virtually everyone with any artistic aspirations, amateur or professional, must have touched on Tennysonian subject matter at least once or twice.

Many of the most famous examples, such as Holman Hunt's and Waterhouse's *Ladies of Shalott*, are not here. Instead, the organisers have selected less familiar images, such as Burne-Jones's *Lancelot at the Chapel of the Holy Grail* or Arthur Hughes's *The Rift in the Lute*. Nor are talented amateurs forgotten: amazingly capable watercolours by two of Victoria's daughters, the Princesses Victoria and Alice, stand on their own merits as well demonstrating Tennyson's happy relations with the royal family.

Though celebrations of the centenary are nationwide, the Usher Gallery must be regarded as their main focus: it is difficult to imagine another exhibition as vivid in its presentation of Tennyson's world and as challenging to the insights it offers into Tennyson as human being. One of the first things one sees is Beerholm's famous cartoon of Tennyson reading to his queen. Somehow, if one returns to this at the end, the image proves to be impressive as well as endearingly comic.

● Tennyson 1809-1892: A Centenary Celebration Usher Gallery, Lindum Road, Lincoln (0522 527980), until September 13.



The Rift in the Lute by Arthur Hughes, one of many paintings inspired by Tennyson

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When the boys talk dirty



Male voices: clockwise, from bottom, Warren, Will, Richard Jobson, Howard, Robert, Duncan

Can men talk like adults about sex? Not, apparently, on television, says **Robert Crampton** (right) who found himself face to face with a compulsive womaniser (left) in a new series



Ten days from today, six men will begin to talk about sex. I will be one of them. As our talk is on television, millions of people will hear it (the producers optimistically estimate two million). Twenty six minutes later, I wonder what they will be thinking. If they are still watching.

The programme is about seduction and is the first in a new series called *Men Talk*. Having screened unsuccessfully for the job of presenter last autumn, I was asked to join the panel for this first programme. I agreed. The other five men are: Will ("compulsive womaniser"), Warren ("gay"), Howard (former "ladies man") and Duncan ("reformed seducer... now celibate") and Richard Jobson, the presenter. I was there as "new man".

The men talking met for the first time as a group an hour before the recording. We were, therefore, not comfortable with each other as a group of close friends might have been. Nor were we a representative sample of male opinion: apart from the similarities in our ages (range 22-27), we all lived in London, all worked in middle-class jobs, and at least three of us (Will, Warren and I) were there only because we had a personal connection with the production company. We were unlikely to do justice to the full range of male opinion on seduction.

But, nevertheless, there we were, brought to a studio to discuss an immensely complex and interesting subject, changing over cultures and centuries, with a history as long as the species. We never even got started. The discussion, I think, viewers will agree, did not rise much beyond a very low level exchange of "pulling" techniques (which treated women, depressingly, as simple sex objects), some ill-disguised boasting and a general consensus that sex between consenting adults was OK.

Some choice examples of our collective wisdom include:

Richard: "So you actually talcum your bits and pieces?"

Will: "Oh yeah."

Richard: "But Robert, don't you ever just want to get your rocks off?"

Me: "Yes." (this was cut from the final version)

and:

Richard: "Robert, these guys are obviously driven by their dicks aren't they?"

Me: "No. It's more about power than sex."

You get the idea. Now this worries me. *Men Talk* may be late-night Channel 4 fare, but none the less it will attract many viewers. The majority of those viewers will, I suspect, be women. That worries me even more, because our bar-room chat will confirm all the worst images that women have about what happens when men get

together and talk about sex.

There are several reasons why *Men Talk* turned into pub talk. The first and most obvious is that, at the recording in January this year, we were encouraged to imagine we were actually in a pub, rather than a TV studio. To this end, the lager flowed and Richard made us all laugh with his impression of a crotch-scratching Glasgow hardman. The parameters of the debate were already closing in: men are not, traditionally, at their most open, sober and perceptive in the public bar when responding to questions about whether they powder their genitals before they go out for the night.

Powdering, of the facial variety, gives the clue to the second problem. This was, after all, a TV studio, with make-up, lights and cameras and microphones clipped to your shirt. This unfamiliar environment was preceded by an hour or so spent in desultory chat in the green room, which is the name TV people give to a hospital suite, and which is supposed to relax you. In Channel 4's offices in central London, the green room is a windowless box lined on three sides by sofas and on the fourth by a fridge and a TV. The fridge was full of lager, Evian and Coke and the screen showed MTV with the sound down. The kind of nervy pseudo-camaraderie we went in for there reminded me of a football

team's locker room before a big match, except everyone was smoking and there were women present. If genuine intimacy does not flourish in a pub, then neither, did I find, does it grow in a subterranean smoke chamber in Charlotte Street.

The third problem was that we were all, in effect, playing out roles rather than giving freely of our opinions. I imagine this happens a

lot in television, but I still didn't like it. In 26 minutes, with six people, each person will obviously not say very much. If their opinions have any complexity at all, they will have the greatest difficulty doing themselves justice in this medium, where the one-liner triumphs over logic.

Richard, as a good TV professional, has learnt this lesson. Witness his introductory spiel: "Good in bed, hot in the sack, great between the sheets. Is that how men like to think of themselves or are we sick and tired of taking the role of sexual initiator?"

I didn't really know what my character, "new man", was, but luckily Richard did. As team manager, he called us all into his dressing room one by one for a pre-match pep talk. Our chat was revealing. The Boss was going to hold me in reserve while Will, the opposition, pined on the pressure. Then, at the appropriate moment I would hit him on the break by denouncing his sex life and saying love was meaningful. I began to understand that I was to be played out of position, because I had no interest whatsoever in Will's sex life, let alone a desire to denounce it.

Richard asked me what I would say. I said that I didn't think the majority of men spent their time hunting for women. I was thinking of the huge silent majority of men who don't go to clubs in London, don't appear on TV discussion programmes and still, by and large, marry the first or second girl they sleep with. Richard ridiculed that notion and told me I was wrong. This confused me, because it was becoming apparent that I was there to reproduce the opinions that the programme makers ascribe to the sort of person they thought I was, rather than my own.

Back in the green room, I had my first chance for a proper look at

Will, my antagonist. I was relieved. I had been concerned that I might like him. Within a minute, I realised there was no danger of that.

Will had a loud, braying voice, which he employed to describe things as "classic". He had been a stockbroker, now he had "a private income". He spent a great deal of his time attempting to pick up young Sloane Rangers in various clubs in Knightsbridge. He pointed out that the beer he was drinking cost 9p a pint in Czechoslovakia. This was "classic". When a band called Army of Lovers came on MTV, Will opined: "Weird band. The girl's got the biggest tits you've ever seen." This remark was to me, and probably to the women in the room, classically embarrassing.

But the longer I spent in Will's company, especially once the recording had started and he was telling his tales of conquest in dubland, I found it hard to work up the requisite righteous anger at his behaviour. I sat there and thought: if someone or other is prepared to subsidise his way of life, and the women, or rather girls (it emerged that many of them were 17-year-olds), are silly or desperate enough to fall for him, then who am I to argue?

I did not really object to Will's behaviour, so much as his personality. My friend Warren, who I had recruited to the panel when asked if

I knew "any intelligent gays", had told me in the green room: "I hate myself for it but he's actually quite sweet."

I wouldn't go that far. Still, I was unsure about how rude I should be to Will. On the one hand, I knew I was being set up to look like a killjoy, and if I had a go at him, I would heighten that impression. Will's laddish quotability, in the context established, was obviously "good television". On the other hand, I felt a duty to put him down, not least because I was conscious of all the women I know watching and urging me to do just that.

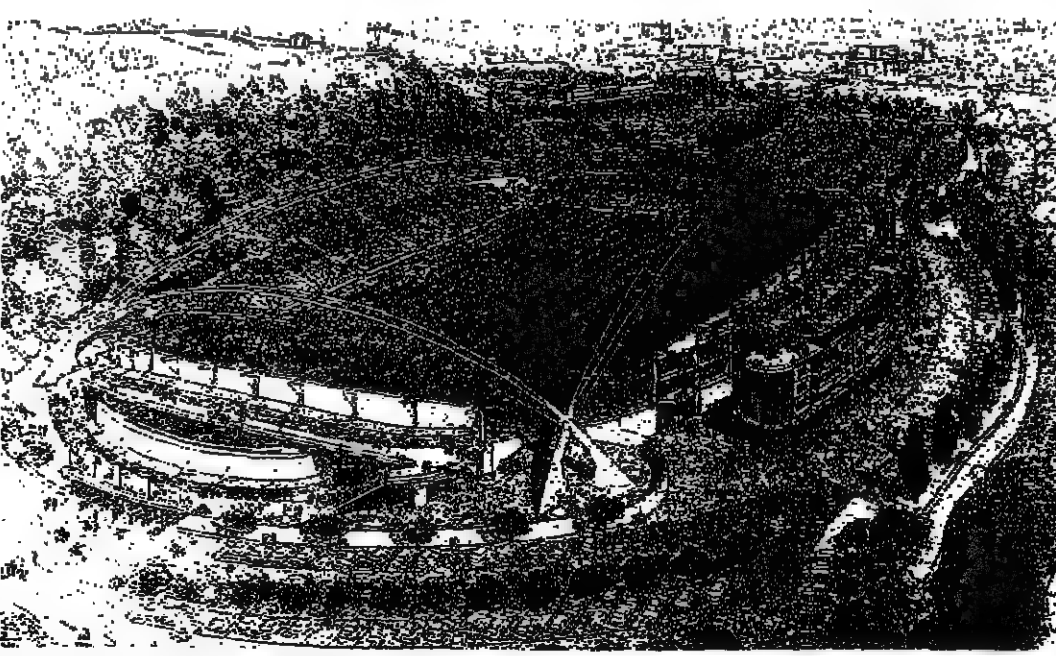
My reluctance troubled Richard. After the discussion had finished, he turned to me: "I brought you in rather clumsily. We'll do it again. Just say you're in a long-term relationship and you think it's OK." This appalled me, both because I was naive enough to assume that fudged links were not recorded and because again, I was being asked to lose a crudely painted line.

I don't suppose I am the first person to walk away from a TV studio feeling shortchanged. In that particular environment, perhaps the odds are stacked against you ever giving and getting full value. You can judge for yourself. Or you could go down the pub.

● *Men Talk: the Casanova complex will be broadcast on Thursday, July 23 on Channel 4 at 10.30pm.*

Gleaming vision for Huddersfield

At a time when new stadiums in Britain are rare, the Kirklees project could become a blueprint for other sports clubs



Is this the future headquarters of rugby league? The Kirklees Stadium, due to open in 1994

Last Saturday, the people of Huddersfield, West Yorkshire woke up to the news that their local professional football and rugby league teams were one step closer to turning out in a completely new stadium from the beginning of the 1994/95 season. On Friday, the scheme for the new Kirklees Stadium, drawn up by the Lobb Partnership of architects, was given official approval by the planning committee of Kirklees Metropolitan Council.

The football team, Huddersfield Town, are not alone in wanting to move out of decaying premises into a bright new stadium. Many such schemes have been proposed by football clubs, especially since the Taylor report into the Hillsborough disaster was published, but few have been realised.

The difference with the Kirklees proposal is that Kirklees council is itself one of the stadium's development partners, along with the two clubs. And the involvement of the local council is crucial, because the majority of new stadium schemes fail even to win planning permission. Few people, not even most football supporters, want to live next door to a football ground or to see one disfiguring the countryside. So most councils are unwilling to take the unpopular step of granting approval.

But at Huddersfield the site of the proposed new stadium is a derelict industrial area which is situated just a few hundred yards from the club's current Leeds Road ground, and which is already owned by the council. The council will be paying £2 million towards the overall stadium development cost of £14 million. In return the club will make the Leeds Road site available for redevelopment and open the facilities of the new stadium to all.

Huddersfield Town were the Liverpool of the 1920s, winning the First Division championship three times but since the 1950s, the club has been in a long, slow decline. In recent years, they have

played in the Third Division, in front of crowds averaging between 7,000 and 8,000. Leeds Road is still very much a stadium of the 1930s, with a couple of 1950s roofs thrown in.

There are, of course, supporters who are nostalgically opposed to leaving Leeds Road. But the case for a move is put by Paul Fletcher, formerly a First Division player with Burnley and now chief executive of the new stadium development partnership, Kirklees Stadium Development Ltd. "The ground is well past its sell-by date," he says.

The third development partner, the rugby league club Huddersfield RLFC, will share the new stadium with the football club, playing matches on alternate Saturdays. In football, "ground-sharing" as a

means of using stadiums more efficiently has been frequently recommended, most recently by the Taylor report. But in practice, the idea has nearly always been rejected because it generally involves a club sharing with its closest neighbour — which is also, invariably, its bitterest rival.

So sharing with a club that plays a different game would seem to be the obvious solution. Unfortunately, Huddersfield RLFC are nowdays a Second Division side, with average gates of only around 2,000. What will they be contributing to the partnership? "What they can bring in is great potential," says Mr Fletcher, diplomatically.

What they can also bring in, everyone hopes, is a grant from David Mellor's new Sports and Arts Foundation. Because football

has its own grant-giving body, the Football Trust, the stadium would not be eligible for a grant from the Foundation without the involvement of another sport. This way, the development partners hope to receive grants from both.

In its first season, Kirklees Stadium hopes to host rugby league's centenary celebrations, gaining a share of all the prestige (and income) that that will involve. Ultimately, Mr Fletcher suggests, Kirklees might become the game's national stadium.

Kirklees has one further advantage over the small number of new stadia that have actually been built. Most of these consist of four rectangular metal sheds. The challenge in designing stadiums for this British climate is always to find a visually satisfying means of sup-

porting a roof over the seating areas, without the help of columns that would obstruct spectators' views. At Kirklees, the stadium is elliptical in plan and the roofs will be suspended by means of a dramatic and imaginative system of "banana trusses". The effect will be of four giant, lightweight steel parabolas, arching over each stand and intersecting at points on the stadium's perimeter.

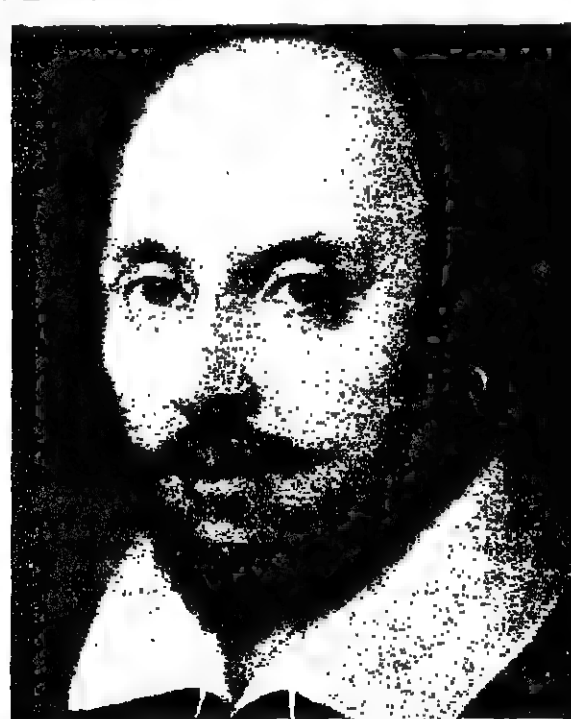
The stadium capacity will be 25,000 — far more than either of its tenant clubs currently needs, but as Mr Fletcher puts it: "There's no point in pitching to be a second-rate club."

The stadium will include a 450-seat banqueting room, bars, restaurants, executive boxes, sponsors' facilities and a museum. There are also plans for other commercial facilities on the site, including a hotel, shopping and office facilities, a golf driving range and dry ski slope. "The stadium has to stand on its own two feet," Mr Fletcher says, "irrespective of the clubs' fortunes." Having hurdled the obstacle of planning permission, the next question is whether the developers will be able to raise the money during a recession. Mr Fletcher admits that there is currently a shortfall in funding the project.

This is not the first time Huddersfield Town has been short of money, though. In 1919 there were moves to sell the Leeds Road ground to pay off debts of £25,000. The club was saved then by its supporters, who mounted a fundraising campaign so successful that it propelled the team to the Cup final, Division One, and into its most glorious decade.

Of the development company, Mr Fletcher says: "We accept that we are only trustees of the club on behalf of the town." The town should not be surprised, then, if it is soon asked to contribute directly to recreating the miracle of 1919.

GALLUM MURRAY
© Times Newspapers Ltd 1992



Shakespeare's Critics more revered than read?

This Friday The TES looks at the abiding influence of Bradley's *Shakespearean Tragedy* in the light of modern literary criticism.

TES

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Eating out quite literally: every street has a bar of some sort which everyone uses as their sitting room. The café is still very much the centre of a young Parisian's social life

Young in Paris with summer here

How do young Parisians eat, drink and make merry without breaking the bank but still manage to be seen in the right places? Alice Thomson has the answers



LIFE in the capital of civilisation is not always easy for those on a tight budget. Rents are exorbitant, prices high and Parisians know how to make the most out of their tourists with expensive bars and tacky gimmicks.

Parisian students may appear more chic than their British counterparts but they are usually just as poor. They are the ones that know the best places to go for the least amount of money and will soon teach you a healthy contempt for anything other than perfection.

An ideal day might start by following the locals to the best neighbourhood café for an espresso while you take the pulse of the city.

Then take the Métro (buy a carnet of 10 tickets) to the Pompidou Centre or the Louvre or visit one of the smaller museums. Alternatively make for Forum des Halles, and head straight for the massive FNAC "the cultural supermarket" and book any last minute cheap concert tickets.

Drift towards Marais or Bastille for lunch. You may be rubbing shoulders with Paris' hip and trendy in the narrow streets but you can still have a traditional three course lunch for FF10 or an overflowing falafel for FF15 and pick up a few cheap delicacies from the Jewish delis.

Wander around one of the avant-garde art galleries, maybe go to a little window shopping in haute couture St-Germain and then head for the latest bargains in Goutte d'Or, the Arabic quarter.

Dinner should be at Belleville far from the beaten tourist track. Built on a hill, birthplace of Edith Piaf and home to a lively racial mix, the area has some of the best and cheapest ethnic cuisine.

End up with a slice of sleazy Pigalle. Weed your way through the sex shops and find a nightclub with free entrance.

Then, finally, get yourself invited to one of the private *péniche* parties on a boat and float your way down river towards breakfast, saving yourself the hassle of finding yourself somewhere to sleep.

ENTERTAINMENT

BEFORE even eating your first baguette in Paris, you should buy *Pariscope* which comes out every Wednesday and costs FF3. It lists 200 restaurants, every film on in Paris, clubs, exhibitions and museums. There are 350 cinemas in Paris and most are packed out. Every film you've ever wanted to see plus a lot of the worst drivel is screened at some time during the year and there are often festivals devoted to one producer.

Films are cheap on Monday afternoons and some on Wednesday as well. Museums are cheaper for anyone who can prove they are under 25 and the cafés of smaller museums have cheap food and are great places to meet other young people. Galleries are dotted all over Marais and Boulogne and show the most innovative work which you can view for free. Nightclubs start later and last longer and Parisians will drop in for an hour or two at a club

between bars. The scene is not as big as London but there is much more choice with soul, reggae, jazz, funk and techno all rubbing shoulders. Most end at 5.00am but if you've got the energy there are a few that start at 7.00am and there is often a private *péniche* party on a boat which starts after the clubs close and is only for hard core clubbers. Music and venues change every night and British DJs are often flown in for a one-night stand. The best way to pick up information is to read the fliers at Bastille metro station and listen to Radio Nova 101FM which gives all the night's best raves. While entrance is sometimes free, drinks can be exorbitant so it is best to find a bar nearby for refreshment.

Folies Pigalle, 11 place Pigalle (48 78 25 56) in the heart of Pigalle this club has a mixture of techno and funk and is the in-club this summer.

Les Bains, 7 rue du Bourg-l'Abbé, 3e (third arrondissement), (48 87 01 80) is super trendy and has a heavy female bouncer at the door. Set in old Turkish baths and completely tiled, it is like dancing in a swimming pool. Music depends on the night and there is a sushi bar upstairs where the stars recline. Entry FF140.

Sheherazade, 3 rue de Liège, 9e (48 74 85 20) Trendy young things go to *Sheherazade* which has a range of funk, reggae and rai music. A former Russian cabaret venue, it has wonderful gold pillars and lots of red velvet and looks like an Arabian prince's tent. Entry FF100.

La Locomotive, 90 boulevard de Clichy, 18e (42 57 37 37) is the best-known of Paris' clubs and where shop assistants come to blow their pay packets. Scorned by "real" clubbers, it is worth going to for the huge dancefloors and the variety of music played on the three stories. Entry FF100.

Le Flamingo, 184 rue Saint Jacques, 5e (43 54 30 48) where serious twenty year olds go to listen to jazz and blues and discuss the demise of Parisian culture. Free entrance.

ACCOMMODATION

THERE are over 1,500 hotels in Paris so finding rooms is relatively easy. Two and one star hotels abound with prices starting at FF150 a night but few accept credit cards and be prepared to share bathroom facilities. The Tourist Office's information counters make same-day hotel reservations, in high season you need to book in advance. If stranded head for the Arabic quarter, just east of Montmartre, where hotel rooms can cost as little as FF80 but you need to bring your own towel. All prices quoted below are for the cheapest double room.

Hôtel Esmeralda, 4 rue St-Julien-le-Pauvre, 5e (43 54 19 20) FF280. Bohemian hotel in the middle of the Latin Quarter. The rooms are a jumble of iron beds, patchwork quilts and faded floral wallpaper.

Hôtel Des Grandes Ecoles, 75



Watching the world go by: sitting on the steps of Sacré-Coeur

rue du Cardinal Lemoine, 5e (43 26 79 23) FF260. Turn off the rue Cardinal Lemoine into a cobbled courtyard and at the end is a miniature chateau surrounded by gardens. The interior is just as charming and Mme Le Floch, the *patronne*, enjoys speaking English.

Hôtel Bellevue et Chariot D'Or, 39 rue de Turbigo, 3e (48 87 45 60) FF350. Situated between Les Halles and the Pompidou Centre, you trip over designer shops as you walk in. The rooms are clean and spacious, baths are larger than average and there are six rooms that sleep four at FF175 each.

Hôtel St-André-des-Arts, 66 rue St-André-des-Arts, 6e (43 26 96 16) FF380. This 17th century hotel is home to many aspiring artists, models and actors.

Student Housing: The Cité Universitaire, 18 boulevard Jourdan, 14e (45 89 68 52), in the southern part of Paris has cheap rooms to let to students during university holidays. **Bed and Breakfast**: Parisians are reserved about inviting tourists into their homes but an organisation called *Café Couette* has recently been extended to Paris and provides a list of B&Bs: 8 rue de L'Isly, 75008 Paris (42 94 92 00).

RESTAURANTS

PARISIANS don't snack, they eat meals. This may sound an expensive indulgence but is often the cheapest and best way of sampling the extraordinary array of delicacies. A croque-monsieur in a bar can cost twice as much as a 3-course lunch in a small bistro. Dinner is usually more expensive and many French students eat at home. There is a huge African, Middle Eastern and Japanese influence and Belleville, in eastern Paris, is the in-

place for the young to eat. Pitta bread crammed with falafel found in Marais are delicious and only cost 15F.

Le Châteaubriand, 6 rue de la Bastille, 4e (42 72 05 23) This is as classic as you get. Terrines, beurre blanc sauces, tripe, pike and *crème brûlée* are served up on pristine white plates in a 1950s decor complete with mottled walls and wire chairs. Lunch menu FF75.

Le Petit Gavroche, 15 rue Ste-Croix de la Bretonnerie, 4e (48 87 74 26). Louché and trendy and situated in the middle of the Marais. **Le Petit Gavroche** has peeling paint, a melting stuffed deer stuck in a corner and emanates noise. Very untouristy, this restaurant is serving good regional country dishes long before the grands chefs and at only FF55 for a set lunch.

Nioulaville, 32-34 rue de l'Orillon, 11e (43 38 95 23). This vast Chinese restaurant looks like a school canteen with a few tropical fish tanks dotted around but it is the place to go for lunch at weekends. Dim Sum is wheeled around on a trolley to 1930s music and there are 20 pages of dishes.

Piccolo Teatro, 6 rue des Ecoiffes, 4e (42 72 17 79). The French like their meat but there are a few purely vegetarian restaurants and *Piccolo* is one of the best. It avoids nut outlets and concentrates on beans and pulses. The decor is similarly rustic with wooden beams and checked tablecloths. Set lunch menu FF49.

Dame Tartine, 2 rue Brismiche, 3e (42 77 32 22). This restaurant is conveniently situated next to the Pompidou Centre and at lunchtime is crammed with students who are using the Pompidou's vast library. **Dame Tartine** serves nothing but open-faced hot and cold sandwiches in all sorts of extraordinary combinations for under FF40.

BARS AND CAFES

A LOT of Parisian students eat at home and spend their time and money in bars and cafés although few ever get drunk. Every street has a bar of some sort which everyone uses as their sitting room. The in-bars are in the centre of town and come in clusters of three or four. Most have full menus.

Café de l'Industrie, 16 rue Saint Sabin, 11e. In Bastille is the drinking place of artisans, architects and arts students. Everyone seems to wear checked shirts and jeans, the rooms are spacious and there is a revolving collection of student art on the walls.

Café Costes, 4 rue Berger, 1e. In Les Halles is where fashion meets media. Designed by Philippe Starck, it is a post-modern mecca, has the most beautiful lavatories in Paris and is the in-place to go for a quick drink after work.

Polly Magoo, 11 rue St-Jacques, 5e. In the Latin Quarter is for postgraduate students who despair of ever finishing their theses. The scene is studiously with baggy-moon boards and faded cushions.

Le Dépanneur, 27 rue Fontaine, 9e. In Pigalle is open 24 hours and is the place to go after a heavy night clubbing. The food is basic and the ambience sleazy with loud music, a pool table and lots of lycra-clad sweaty girls.

Le Cosbah, 18-20 rue de la Forge-Royale, 11e. In Bastille is where supermodels and actors throw surprise parties. The bouncer is vicious and vets everyone rigorously but it is worth dressing up. The interior looks like a Moorish villa and harem of women drape themselves over vast cushions and sip cocktails at FF50 each.

SHOPPING

SECOND-HAND shops and flea markets have real bargains as so few Parisians are prepared to buy from them. Most students get their underwear from Monoprix, a chainstore found in every arrondissement. The best window shopping is at former Chanel model Inès de la Fressange's new shop at 14 avenue Montaigne, 8e. Fashion students go to the Arabic quarter for material and every student goes to one of the many kiosk chains for basic leggings and T-shirts.

St Germain, 6e, is the Knightsbridge of Paris. It has binliner T-shirts selling for FF5,000 and pastel suits costing FF10,000 but there are some good bargains in the *Bis Bis* (gently used) second-hand shops where if you look hard enough you can find a classic Chanel black suit for as little as FF1,000. **Le Mouton à Cinq Pattes**, 19 rue Grégoire de Tours, 6e (43 29 73 56) has the best selection.

Forum des Halles, 1er, is a giant, subterranean shopping centre, a complex of more than 200 bargain stores and tacky snack bars connected by a maze of escalators. If you can face it, you can find almost every type of clothing at bargain prices. Nearby are some of the

cheaper designer shops. **Agnès B.**, 2 rue du Jour, 1e (45 08 56 56) is every Frenchwoman's favourite shop. The clothes are classic but sexy and well-cut and there are accessories for every occasion. **Cheignon Trading Post**, 4 rue des Rosiers, 4e (42 72 42 40) sells jeans, jackets and all the trappings of the American mid-west with the right labels.

Marais, 3e/4e, and Bastille, 11e/12e, are the two best areas for chic but cheap individual boutiques and jewellery shops, many of the younger designers have shops here. Vintage thirties clothes can be found at **L'Apache**, 45 rue Vieille du Temple, 4e (43 71 84 27) they are not as cheap as the flea markets but there is a much better choice and accessories range from leopard skin sunglasses to velvet women's smoking jackets.

Goutte d'Or, 18e, the traditional centre of Paris' Arab and African community, has bins of inexpensive clothes and materials and is a haunt for models, students and mothers. At **Tati**, 2-30 boulevard Rochechouart, 18e (42 55 13 09) you have to fight to reach the racks of clothes but it is worth it. The quality is not great but the bargains are amazing. The **Marché St-Pierre**, 2 rue Charles-Nodier, 18e, nearby has the best fabrics in every colour.

La Maison du Chocolat, 225 rue du Faubourg-St Honoré, 8e, is the place to go when you realise you are never going to be as svelte as the French. One chocolate costs FF5 but is worth the trip.

The FNAC store on the 3rd level of Forum des Halles (40 41 40 00) is a must. FNAC shops are called "cultural supermarkets" and sell everything from tapes and compact discs to books and videos. The flagship store in Les Halles has a larger range of books than any other bookstore in Paris and even has seats where you can sit and read your favourites.

Virgin Megastore, 50-60 avenue Champs-Élysées (40 74 36 43). Amid much controversy this store also opens on Sundays and is the hang-out for teenage Parisians. It is the best place to buy an array of French music. The best French music is influenced by African and Arabic musicians and American jazz singers who have found their niche and often sing in French.

● Telephone numbers should be preceded by 010 331 if dialled from the UK

● The caption to Robin Young's Gastronomic Guide on July 6 should have read "The brothers Troigros" and not "Troigros père et fils"

TOMORROW

'A slim figure in multi-coloured lycra dances up the mountain face with just his or her bare hands and an agile brain' Alice Thomson on the sexiest of French sports

If you're disabled and working, this programme could help you.

'The Way Ahead' is a series of programmes about the new disability benefits, first shown on TV earlier this year.

There is now another chance to see the programmes about Disability Working Allowance, a new benefit for some disabled people working at least 16 hours per week.

They will be broadcast on BBC2 at 2am in the morning (for video-recording) on Tuesday 14th July and Wednesday 15th July. The Wednesday repeat will also be signed.

The programme will last 45 minutes in total, and includes a summary of all the new benefits.

Disability Working Allowance

Issued by the Department of Social Security

EDUCATION TIMES

Opting in, copping out

The government cannot be pleased about the necessity for a White Paper and further legislation on opting out — especially just now. Despite pronouncements from ministers and Bob Balchin, the chairman of the Grant Maintained Schools Foundation, opting out is far from established.

The widespread debate that will inevitably follow the White Paper will enable parents in general, and the broader public, to scrutinise and comment on the pros and cons of opting out. So far, the matter has been determined school-by-school, often on the basis of narrow or short-term self-interest.

So, what will they find? First, that only a handful of areas are much affected. John Patten, the education secretary, may claim (*Hansard*, June 23) that 6.7 per cent of secondary schools have now applied for grant-maintained (GM) status, but they are concentrated in a few — mostly Conservative — LEAs. Nigel Forman, the higher education minister, listed (*Hansard*, May 21) the LEAs with GM schools approved: of the 117 LEAs in the country, only 22 have more than two GM secondary schools approved, and in only five does the number enter double figures. There are just 13 with more than five such schools — accounting, between them, for 63 per cent of the total. This is hardly the picture the public has been given, nor a firm foundation for a national extension of the policy.

Second, parental support for opting out has been very patchy. Over the last 100 ballots, the proportion of eligible parents voting to opt out has varied from a high of 88 per cent to a low of 1.9 per cent. The average was 39.7 per cent and in only 29 of the 100 ballots was opting out supported by a majority of the parent body.

Third, the majority of schools involved have been facing closure/re-organisation, are in low-spending LEAs or LEAs facing substantial cuts, or are "losers" under

The number of schools choosing to be grant-maintained is surprisingly low, says Martin Rogers

local management of schools (LMS).

However, the main issue is whether an extension of opting out is the best way to improve the present system. The purpose of opting out was allegedly to raise standards by injecting competition into the state system. Has it worked? HM Inspectors have spent more than 300 days in GM schools, including over 20 days in each of five schools, but "none of these inspections was planned to lead to a published report" (Tim Eggar, *Hansard*, February 4). So, after three years we don't know if this radical change has had any success in meeting its claimed objective. (Surely the government would publish good news. Could it be that HMI found that it was extra resources which raised morale and standards — if, indeed, they have been raised?)

It is obvious that extra funding cannot outlast a substantial increase in the GM sector, and may not survive the coming expenditure round if the Treasury gets its way. (Incidentally, a move to a national funding formula for GM schools and a break with local parity of funding — such as it is — would create as many losers as gainers; any volunteers? Neither can there be any change in relative status if the majority of schools opt out. So where is the benefit?

Well, GM schools are said to be more accountable to their parents through their governing bodies. Yet, partly because of the limitations of this notion, and of the secretary of state's powers to intervene effectively even in a crisis, the White Paper may suggest shifting responsibility towards headteachers. But to whom are they accountable and, more to the point, how? Are the increased salaries which many GM heads receive to be set against fixed-term contracts in future?

Opting out of LEA control offers schools "ownership" of their destiny, reducing bureaucracy — but LMS has made the term "LEA control" virtually redundant as authorities delegate more money and responsibility to schools each year. New relationships are evolving, to the benefit of schools, as a result of local collective consultation and negotiation. Is this not more productive than schools going off with their own slice of the communal cake (most of which is not spent on "administration" but on specialist services)? Anyway, won't the White Paper provide for a new bureaucracy, an appointed funding council — which, no doubt, could take over some of the roles of LEAs?

The one thing that the White Paper will not, of course, put right — because it is inherent to opting out — is

the extraordinary situation whereby the determination of our largest public service is transferred from elected politicians to the generation of parents that happens to be now passing through. The choices open to the majority of schools can be profoundly affected by decisions taken by a small minority over which they have no influence.

In the only two authorities where the majority of secondary schools has opted out, the transfer of pupils at 11 has presented major problems. Who is accountable to the parents of rejected pupils? And who will take responsibility for the removal of wasteful surplus places? (Do schools really volunteer for closure?) And who will sort out "failing" schools? (Oh yes, the prime minister says the government will do that — now that LEAs are unable to as a result of the funding and staffing restrictions of LMS.)

The prime minister also said something very interesting in his "Privatisation of Choice" speech to the Adam Smith Institute on June 16: "In the 1980s we opened doors... People with enterprise flocked through those doors with enthusiasm... In the 1990s we mean to widen the avenue to choice and freedom. We mean to empower not just the enterprising, but all people..."

Does this mean that the White Paper will suggest that most schools not sufficiently "enterprising" to pass through the (one-way) door of opting out will be pushed through it eventually? That may be the only way to make opting out inevitable rather than just being talked up to make parents believe it so; but what of choice and freedom?

The route to real empowerment is real information, it does not need to be controlled, as the White Paper will probably seek to do — and many heads and governing bodies have done already (will anyone ever control these abuses?). Give parents all the facts and opinions, and then let them make up their minds.

● The author is the director of Local Schools Information.



The end-of-term hotel

As exams finish, the enterprising 13-year-olds of Swanbourne House become hoteliers for a day

The period between the end of examinations and the start of the summer holidays is the bane of many a parent's and teacher's life. Pupils about to leave school see little point in attending lessons when they have (they hope) already proved themselves during the punishing examination schedule the previous month.

One forward-looking prep school — Swanbourne House School, in Buckinghamshire — has solved the dilemma through its enterprise scheme for 13-year-olds. The concept — devised four years ago by Paul Wakefield, a 38-year-old housemaster — comprises a series of business projects to provide an entrepreneurial taste of the commercial world.

This year's scheme, which culminated in an open day last Friday, involved training eight pupils as "hoteliers" to run the school as a country house hotel for a day. Their appetising menu, ranging from salmon to sorbet, was offered to parents at £9.75 a head. Some of the remaining 22 pupils, under the auspices of the French and English teachers, set up a travel agency, Outer Utopia Internationale (OUI), producing bilingual brochures on local beauty spots and calculating travel times between Swanbourne and Paris. Others made Blue Peter-type radio and television programmes, which included an interview with David Capel, the Northamptonshire former Test cricketer.

Mr Wakefield has spent the past three weeks intensively training his pupils in every minute detail of running a country house hotel. "We've been behind the

scenes at the Savoy (where the banqueting manager is an old boy) to see how a table is laid correctly and how a waiter serves and removes food effectively," he said.

"We've had lunch at the Hard Rock Café to observe a different perspective and we've visited country hotels in Buckinghamshire to pick up tips. Many managers did their utmost to help us staff at a local hotel spent nearly three hours, with us, teaching the children about fine wines."

For pupils such as 12-year-old Hilary Jarman the project has been invaluable. As public relations and marketing manager of the hotel, Hilary had a crash course in communication skills from a marketing consultant parent and drew up the hotel's advertising brochure, which she then printed on a laser computer. "I learnt to describe the facilities so people would want to use them," she said.

Olivia Thorne, the 13-year-old personal assistant to the manager, raised with Harrods and John Lewis on hotel uniforms (skirt, blouse and small bow-tie for the girls, pin-striped suit for the boys and full morning dress for the manager).

Meanwhile, 13-year-old Philip Ives drummed up exhibitors, including wine

tasting, watercolours by the art teacher, a potter's wheel in action and a professional golfer providing tips for guests.

The unenviable task of persuading everyone to "be at the right place at the right time" fell to William Cookson, the 13-year-old events co-ordinator. "I learned how to approach people on the phone in a business-like way and to use a fax machine," he said.

The open day illustrated many a commercial lesson. As guests arrived at the school's Victorian manor house building, their names and time of arrival were logged on a computer by a pupil. Guests were then ushered into the normally homely boarders' common room, which had been transformed into a gracious drawing room, including pulled-up cushions (a Savoy tip). Local businesses lent furniture and £35,000 worth of Victorian paintings, which the pupils had helped group and hang. The junior management team had also designed the bar area and dining room (crisp, white linen tablecloths and an adult piano player).

Mr Wakefield was limited to a budget of £300. Profits from the day, which are still being counted, will go towards the school. Pupils will vote on how it should best be spent.

The real beneficiaries, however, are those who took part in the activities. Mr Wakefield says: "Parents and people from senior schools have remarked on the tremendous confidence this gives the children. They have to think on their feet and work in teams."

JANE BIDDER

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to which office they should be returned by Friday, 28 August, 1992.

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They would be pleased to hear in confidence from anyone who might like to suggest the names of appropriate men or women. Letters of recommendation should be addressed to the Vice-Master, Canon J.P.M. Sweet, Selwyn College, Cambridge, CB3 9DQ

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CHAPLAIN

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8 TELEVISION AND RADIO

BBC1

6.00 Ceefax (32503) 6.30 BBC Breakfast News (50549042)
9.05 Bravestarr: Animation (r) (7699145) 9.25 Why Don't You...?
10.00 News, regional news and weather (4311077) 10.05 Playdays:
for the very young (r) (8942394) 10.25 The Canine
becomes the guardian of a frisky kitten (3756771)
11.00 News, regional news and weather (8094145) 11.05 The Flying
Doctors (r) (Ceefax) (s) (7292313) 11.50 Cartoon (4361431).
Northern Ireland: Our Roving Reporter
12.00 News, regional news and weather (5258042) 12.05 Summer
Scene: Magazine series (8183058) 12.55 Regional News and
weather (7003771)
1.00 One O'Clock News (Ceefax) Weather (88619)
1.30 Neighbours (Ceefax) (s) (19282874) 1.50 Ever Thought of
Sport? Advice on camping and backpacking (9881296)
2.20 Knots Landing: Soap spin-off from the Dallas saga (9040690)
3.05 Major Dad: American domestic comedy (7428313)
3.30 The Shelduck: An RSPB film about how the shelduck fights for
the territory it needs to raise its young (r) (503)
4.00 Cartoons (5594226) 4.10 Graveyard High (r) (2890961) 4.35
Patrick Parard: The final part of the children's drama serial.
(Ceefax) (5950145)
5.00 Newsround (5614394) 5.10 Blue Peter in Japan: John Leslie and
Diane-Louise Jordan with their second report on a summer's
expedition to the land of the rising sun. (Ceefax) (s) (8112955)
5.35 Neighbours (r) (Ceefax) (s) (865042) Northern Ireland: Inside
Ulster
6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Moira Stuart. (Ceefax)
(787)
6.30 Regional News Magazines (139). Northern Ireland: Neighbours

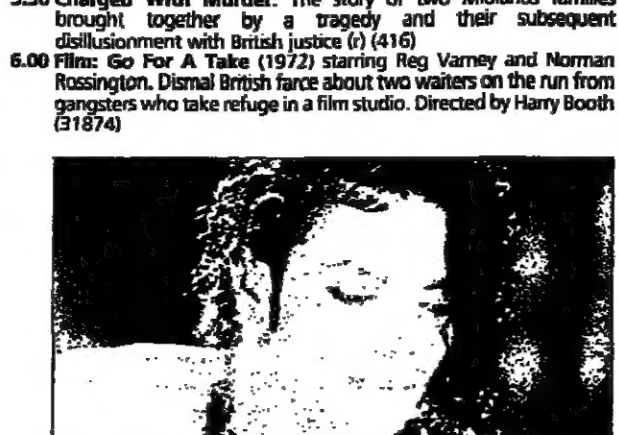


Costa restaurateurs: Roger Walker and Franco Ray (7.00pm)

7.00 Eldorado: Over-hyped soap set in sunny Spain. (Ceefax) (s) (1752)
7.30 Classic Adventure: New Frontiers.
● CHOICE: Poor Chris Bonington and Robin Knox-Johnston. They
have been trying to scale that undimmed peak in Greenland for
what seems like an eternity and every time they look like making
progress it is time for Classic Adventure to be put away for another
week. Thanks to the launch of Eldorado, it is a fortnight since we
last glimpsed the pair. We have heard of cliff-hangers but this is
ridiculous. The good news is that tonight, at last, Chris and Robin
start their ascent. The bad news is that as soon they do so, Matt
Dickinson interrupts them with footage of a hair-raising river trip
on the India-China border. On top of that we see footage taking a
champagne and caviar cruise to the North Pole. But not for long. It
is soon time to pop back to Greenland and spend another couple of
minutes with Chris and Robin. (Ceefax) (333)
8.00 Television's Greatest Hits: Philip Schofield introduces clips from
the year 1987. (Ceefax) (s) (8400)
8.30 'Allo 'Allo! René the reluctant roué has promised to marry Yvette
but instead finds himself walking down the aisle with Edith (r)
(Ceefax) (s) (2435)
9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michael Buerk. (Ceefax) Regional news
and weather (3226)
9.30 Panorama: Dollars, Deals and the Old Guard. Gavin Hewitt
reports on how the former Soviet Union's hardliners have taken
over Russia's economic strings, blocking progress to a free market
economy (32313)
10.10 Cagney and Lacey: The two policemen investigate the vicious
murder of a crusading district attorney. Starring Sharon Gless and
Tyne Daly (r). (Ceefax) (964787). Northern Ireland: The Twelfth
10.50 Air Show 11.30 Greenfingers
11.00 Film: Fletch (1985) starring Chevy Chase. Comedy thriller awash
with wisecracks, some good, some tiresome, in which Chase plays
an investigative reporter with a penchant for disfigure on the trail of
a drug ring. Directed by Michael Ritchie. (Ceefax) (872023).
Northern Ireland (12.00-1.35) Film: Fletch
12.35am Weather (4967004)

BBC2

6.45 Open University: Structural Components (7534435). Ends at 7.10
8.00 Breakfast News (9247110) 8.15 Westminster (9333961)
8.30 Under the Sea: Before the Mast. The German Navy's baroque Gorch
Fock (r) (2758435) 8.50 A Week To Remember (b/w) (1234413)
9.00 British Grand Prix Highlights (r) (8310787)
9.35 Film: Tarzan and the Lost Safari (1956) starring Gordon Scott.
Yolande Donlan and Robert Beatty. Standard adventure in which
the jungle hero helps the socialite survivors of a plane crash.
Directed by Bruce Humberstone (9336435)
10.50 Film: Madame Satan (1930, b/w) starring Kay Johnson, Reginald
Denny and Lillian Roth. Leaden romantic comedy about an heiress
who disguises herself as a femme fatale to win back her straying
husband. Directed by Cecil B. de Mille (20170481)
12.45 First Eleven: Laurence Bradbury discusses Picasso's La Femme en
Chemin (r) (9810958)
1.00 After Hours (42073416) 1.20 Greenwaves (r) (2328177) 1.35
Discovering Portugal (r) (9973226)
2.00 News and weather (5632096) followed by The Real Food of
China. Today's programme focuses on a chef who dives for his
own seafood (6698884) 2.30 Regional Westminster
Programmes (r) (400). Northern Ireland: Our Roving Reporter 2.35
Harry and the Hendersons
3.00 News and weather (4021313) followed by Tidmarsh on Song (r)
(Ceefax) (s) (2225058) 3.40 A Week To Remember (b/w) (1234413)
4.00 News and weather (5632096) followed by Tidmarsh on Song (r)
(Ceefax) (s) (2225058) 4.10 News and weather (1172042)
4.00 Film: Nani and His Golden Pistol (1966) starring Mark Damon,
Valeria Fabrizio and Ettore Manni. Stock spaghetti western about a
bounty hunter who finds his dubious past catching up with him.
Directed by Sergio Corbucci (2485481)
5.25 A Day in the Life Of... A river police patrol (r) (2768706)
5.30 Charged With Murder: The story of two Midlands families
brought together by a tragedy and their subsequent
disillusionment with British justice (r) (816)
6.00 Film: Go For A Tale (1972) starring Reg Varney and Norman
Rossington. Dismal British farce about two waiters on the run from
gangsters who take refuge in a film studio. Directed by Barry Booth
(31874)



A Dangerous tour: Michael Jackson in concert (7.30pm)

7.30 DEF II: Michael Jackson—Live on Tour. First night footage from
the singer's new Dangerous world tour (665)
8.00 Antenna: New Games for Old.
● CHOICE: Tonight's contribution to the series about new ideas in
science comes from Professor Bob Williamson of St Mary's Hospital
in Paddington. He leads a team looking into the potential of gene
therapy as a treatment for cystic fibrosis and other inherited
diseases. The work is undramatic but the consequences could be
startling. Williamson is realistic: "We are now we are taking a
scientific chance. It could take several years and there are plenty of
good scientists who doubt whether it is possible at all". Williamson
and his team have already been upstaged once, by scientists across
the Atlantic who won the race to discover the gene responsible for
carrying cystic fibrosis. But he is determined not to be beaten again.
The science behind gene therapy is explained with easily digestible
diagrams. (Ceefax) (s) (8042)
8.30 Film: For Love of a Child (1990) starring Michael Tucker, Kevin
Dobson and Belinda Montgomery. Sturdy TV movie about
neighbouring families whose friendship is tested after a young
member of one family dies in a drowning accident in the other's
swimming pool. Directed by Kevin Dodson (80481)
10.00 The Red McCoys. Comedy showcase for rising black performers
(s) (95394)
10.30 Newsnight presented by Francine Stock (395313)
11.15 Siskel and Ebert: American critics Gene Siskel and Roger Ebert
agree to differ on another selection of films (771874)
11.35 Small Objects of Desire. In praise of the lampoon (r) (104348)
11.55 Fletch (1985) (see 9.30)
12.00 Open University: Body in White (43882). Ends at 12.30am
2.00 BBC Science: The Way Ahead. Disability Working Allowance
(970098). Ends at 2.45

ITV

6.00 TV-am (3763787)
9.25 Your Number Please. Phone-in quiz with cash prizes, hosted by
Neil Buchanan (1482435) 9.55 Thames News (6445868)
10.00 Out of This World. Comedy series about Eve, a teenaged girl
who inherits her alien father's supernatural powers (r) (6528145)
10.25 Wives and Daughters. Cartoon series (6521232) 10.55 ITN News
headlines (2806936)
11.00 Ox Tales. Animated adventures of Oxie the Ox (2816313) 11.25
Just for the Record. Ground-breaking facts (r) (s) (9035955)
11.50 Thames News (5623058) 11.55 Cartoon Time (r)
(8765892) 12.10 Rosie and Jim. Children's puppet series (r)
(3633228)
12.30 Lunchtime News with Nicholas Owen and Sonia Ruseler. (Orade)
Weather (3995232) 1.05 Thames News (23273752)
1.15 Home and Away. Australian family drama serial. (Orade)
(171619) 1.45 A Country Practice. Medical drama serial set in the
Australian outback (r) (363690)
2.15 Thames Help. Jackie Spradley looks at ways of keeping fit (r)
(561941) 2.45 Families. Soap linking the north of England with
Australia (4980706)
3.10 ITN News headlines (4112619) 3.15 Thames News headlines
(1040690) 3.20 The Young Doctors. Drama serial set in a large
Australian city hospital (7425226)
3.50 Cartoon Time (6520077) 3.55 Spooky Doo (r) (5549042) 4.15
Wishaway. Comedy series about intergalactic television with a
rowing alien reporter (s) (381067) 4.45 Chip 'n' Dale—A Rescue
Rangers (r) (5878597)
5.10 Blockbusters. Quiz game for teenagers, presented by Bob Holness
(7461526)
5.40 Early Evening News with John Suchet. (Orade) Weather
(830923)
5.55 Thames Help (r) (335752)
6.00 Home and Away (r) (Orade) (955)
6.30 Thames News. (Orade) (435)
7.00 Wheel of Fortune. Game show presented by Nicky Campbell and
Carol Smilie (9348)
7.30 Coronation Street. (Orade) (619)
8.00 Just for Laughs. A compilation of clips from British comedy films
(r) (2868)

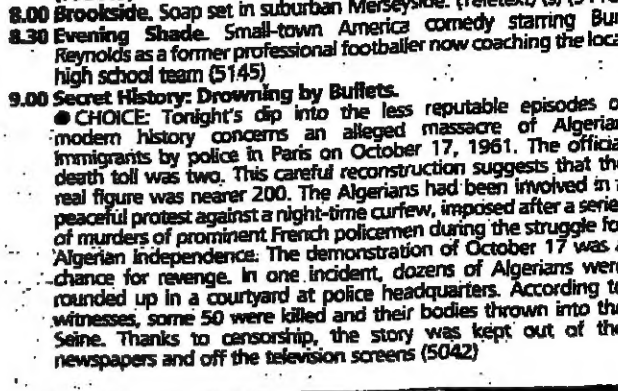


Calling a halt: police confront a new age traveller (8.30pm)

8.30 World in Action: The New Age Travellers. A film following a
convoy of travellers as they journey across southern England,
documenting their confrontations with police and local authorities
(7503)
9.00 Film: Tough Guys (1986) starring Burt Lancaster and Kirk Douglas.
Watchable star comedy about two elderly criminals, released after
a 25-year stretch in prison for America's last train robbery, trying to
adjust to life in the 1980s. Directed by Jeff Kanter. (Continues after
the news) (Orade) (s) (7400)
10.00 News at Ten with Julia Somerville and Trevor McDonald. (Orade)
Weather (95348) 10.30 Thames News (405431)
10.40 Film: Tough Guys continued (124752)
11.40 Magnum. Hawaii-based private detective drama series starring
Tom Selleck (r) (410561)
12.30am Entertainment UK. A guide to the country's leisure scene (s)
(90424)
1.30 Sport AM. Athletics from the Welsh Games and cycling from
Newcastle (88501)
2.30 Film: Trade Winds (1938, b/w) starring Fredric March and Joan
Bennett. Crisply written but patchy drama about a young pianist
who seeks revenge after her sister commits suicide. Directed by Tay
Garrett (84172)
4.30 Jazz at the Maintenance Shop. Bonnie Koloc in concert (15530)
5.30 ITN Morning News (48337). Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

6.00 The Channel Four Daily (3761329)
9.25 Ely and Jock. Comedy series about a schoolboy with a ghost as a
friend (r) (132597)
9.50 The Hendersons Kids. Australian family drama serial (r) (256532)
10.15 And the Lighthouse Made Three. Pastiche animation from
Australia (4210394)
10.25 Film: Vote For Huggert (1948, b/w) starring Jack Warner and
Kathleen Harrison. Another in the series of family comedies popular
in the 1940s. This one centres on Joe Huggert's attempts to have a
war memorial built and get elected to the council. Directed by Ken
Annakin (8595803)
12.00 American Power. Lewis Lapham examines America's emergence
from the second world war and its efforts to remould the world (r)
(23619)
1.00 Sesame Street. Early learning series. The guest is actress Whoopi
Goldberg (r) (36139)
2.00 Film: Calcutta (1933, b/w) starring Diana Wynyard and Clive
Brook. Opulent but stagey Hollywood version of Noel Coward's
flag-waving play about an upper-class British family during the
Boer war and the first of two programmes in which Clive Gurnell
talks to people who have sailed round Cape Horn (348)
4.00 Cape Horners. The first of two programmes in which Clive Gurnell
talks to people who have sailed round Cape Horn (348)
4.30 Countdown. Words and numbers quiz (s) (232)
5.00 Road to Avonlea. Drama series about a town girl living with her
relatives in the countryside. Starring Sarah Polley (s) (9961)
6.00 Streetwise. Drama serial about a team of London cycle couriers (r)
(Teletext) (597)
6.30 Tour de France. Stage nine: an 68km individual time trial in
Luxembourg (357)
7.00 Channel 4 News. (Teletext) Weather (489023) 7.50 Comment
(776145)
8.00 Brookside. Soap set in suburban Merseyside. (Teletext) (s) (3110)
8.30 Evening Shade. Small-town America comedy starring Bill
Reynolds as a former professional footballer now coaching the local
high school team (5145)
9.00 Secret History: Drowning by Bufiles.
● CHOICE: Tonight's clip is the last reputable episode of
modern history content, an alleged massacre of Algerian
immigrants by police in Paris on October 17, 1961. The official
death toll was two. This careful reconstruction suggests that the
real figure was nearer 200. The Algerians had been involved in a
peaceful protest against a night-time curfew imposed after a series
of murders of prominent French politicians. The demonstration of October 17 was a
chance for revenge. In one incident, dozens of Algerians were
rounded up in a courtyard at police headquarters. According to
witnesses, some 50 were killed and their bodies thrown into the
Seine. Thanks to censorship, the story was kept out of the
newspapers and off the television screens (5042)



Reunited with her former classmates: Ruby Wax (10.00pm)

10.00 Class of 69. Ruby Wax attends the 20th anniversary celebrations at
her alma mater Ebury Town High school (r) (8329)
11.00 The Dazzling Image. Dr. Anthony Clare introduces four new
shorts—New York Conversations, Lady Lazarus, Eleven Years and
A Prayer Before Dawn (r) (635566)
12.35am Talking Pictures. Frank Kermode talks to Jonathan Ree about
English and continental film (s) (4543004)
1.10 John Cleese and the Beatles. British band play at the Ritz Club
in New York (r) (456962). Ends at 1.40
1.40 The Young Doctors. (see 10.00)
1.45-2.00 Home and Away (195305) 2.05-2.15 The Young
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